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All Coal under Iron Shed. Terms Cash. Orders Coal for country trade direct from mines in box H. S. VAN INGEN, Sup't. INSURANCE.

NEW YORK.

The Agency of the Northern Ins. Co. of New York has been transferred to

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Statemen New York and Havre, calling at Ply (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginned Laurent, Lockensez Wednesday, beginned For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

CIGARS. ESPANOLA CIGARS. The subscribers have made arrangements for the ex-clusive sale of the cigars of this well-known, and cele-irated brand, manufactured in Key West, and invite the attentions of the public to the full association of all the usual styles they are now prepared to officer. Miscenced by the high duties on imported Oigars, the Induction of the Espanois factory at Harman has estab-ted to the company of the second of the seco

proprietor of the Espanola factory at Havana has established a Branch in Key West,
and is sing there the same class of Vuelto Abajo tobacco as in the Havana factory, the oure quality and
aromatic flavor of which have given this brand its presait high credit among consumers. The prices are instrainly less than for those from Havana and a comparison will show that they are in every respect fully
avail. They are offered in connection with our usual
list of Havana Cigars.

PARK & TILFORD,

130 and 132 Chambers-st., New York.

ACKER, SERRALL & CONDIT,

130 and 132 Chambers-st., New York.

TO RENT.

Business Rooms to Rent On the second floor of building opposite the Palmer A. J. NUTTING.

"C. O. D." Clothier, 184 and 186 State-st. TO RENT.

Second and third floors of 239 and 231 State-st.—dimensions 36x136—from May 1. HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON. DOCK TO LEASE

On the east side of the river, north of Twelfth street, with railroad connections. Will be rented low for one or more years. Apply to 41 and 43 Wabsah-av. FINANCIAL

7 PER CENT. \$20,000 to loan in one, two, or three sums, at seven per cent, on central improved city property. Fundates: can close at once. TUKNER & BOND.

Kooms 11 and 12, 102 Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN On improved Chicago property for a term of years, in sums to suit, at lowest current rates of interest.

J. D. HARVEY, 97 Dearborn-st.

Loans on Real Estate In Chicago for a term of years negotiated at the lowes BAIRD & BRADLEY,

FIRST QUALITY Rubber Boots & Shoes AT THE LIST,

Less 10 per cent, cash 30 days. Less 11 per cent, cash.

WANTED. a special or active partner with 88,000 to \$15,000 cash sphal, in a safe mercantile business in this city. Ad-reas, with references, X 64, Tribune office. GENERAL NOTICES.

TAXES.

Pay your SOUTH TOWN, CITT, COUNTY, and LATE Trans at 156 WASHINGTON-ST. WARK KUIBALL, Two Collector.

WASHINGTON.

President Hayes Will Stick to His Cabinet Appointments.

Cameron Leads the Opposition to the New Administration:

And Boasts, as Is His Wont, of His Immense Influence.

The Signs, However, Are Sadly Against the Old Wire-Puller;

And the President's Ultimate Triumph Is Generally Predicted.

Senator Sherman Is Confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Continuation of the Senate Debate on the Grover Case;

And, Incidentally, More Speecher on the Louisiana Question.

Conkling Declares His Full Sympathy with the Administration.

The Various Ambitions Attributed to Chicago Office-Hunters.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of President Hayes' Policy by the People.

Meetings in New York by the Merchants and the Union League.

Henry Watterson Urges the Democrati Senators to Support Hayes.

THE CABINET.

over informally for the purpose of acting first as a matter of Senatorial courtesy on Sherman. Great opposition to his confirmation was at once developed on the Democratic side, Senators Thurman and Bogy being the most pronounced. His course in Louisiana matters was the sorest point with most of the Southern Senators. At the close of a long debate the vote showed 26 against Sherman, all Democrats, and all cast from strong partisan motives. The Democrats say there will be no similar opposition to any of the other nominations, and that all the rest will readily be confirmed, even if the Republicans are divided. At the close of this vote it was too late to go on with the rest, and they will be

TAKEN UP TO-MORROW.

The looks among Senators point to a marked decrease of open opposition to the confirmation of President Hayes' Cabinet. The walling outside, however, continues. The corruptionists

side, however, continues. The corruptionists of all grades are active, and inconsolable. With them are leagued all who wish to see reform in them are leagued all who wish to see reform in the Government confined to party platforms and letters of acceptance. The machine creaks, cracks, and shakes, and seems to be nearing the final condition of the "One-Hoss Shay." Meantime, Gov. Hayes is unmoved. He promised reform, and meant it when he promised it, and is now honestly trying to redeem his promise. The only present hope of the corruptionists is in the small faction in the Senate.

WHY IT WAS.

ists is in the small faction in the Senate.

WHY IT WAS.

In the executive session Senator Authony, Chairman of the Republican caucus, is understood to have notified Senators that it was very essential to proceed to act upon the nomination of Senator Sherman to be Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the Caucus Committee of the two parties might make final the arrangement of the Senate Committees. If, as Senator Anthony said, Senator Sherman was to be rejected for the Cabinet, and remain in the Senate, he would, of course, be designated as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which position he has for many years held, but if he was to be confirmed at all some other Senator should be sppointed Chairman of that Committee. The Senate seemed to appreciate the force of this statement, and there was a very general indication of willingness to proceed with Sherman's case. But little was said as to

THE OTHER CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, however, even under the discumpanages, in represented as be-

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, however, even under the circumstances, is represented as being opposed to action on the Sherman case. It is not necessary to state what Cameron's opposition was in executive session to ascertain his views. He has stated publicly to many persons that he should use every influence in his power to defeat Senator Sherman and the other Cabinet nominations. He is opposed to Hayes' Cabinet and his entire policy, and will listen to no compromise. Notwithstanding the opposition of Cameron the Senate decided to take up Sherman's case. Thurman opposed him on the ground that he was one of those who, after the Presidential election, had decidedly interested himself in so arranging the result as to

DEFEAT TILDER,

who, Thurman insisted, had a majority of the votes. Thurman's speech in the Senate upon the Louisians situation, after his return from New Orleans, and to have objected to him on the ground of the sentiments contained in that speech. When the vote was taken there was at first no quorum voting, but Senator Sherman was finally confirmed by a small majority. There were a few dissenting Republican votes.

of the opposition to Hayes' Cabinet appointments is that they indicate that he is in earnest in his policy, and that he in-

tends to carry out the policy he announced when he accepted the nomination. The politicians did not want him to do this, and did not expect that he would. They seem to have thought that his letter of acceptance was mere talk, and that after he was installed in office things would go on in the old way. The Senate autocrate are unwilling to disposess themselves of public patronage for any President or any system of civil service, but they find that

To that end he has chosen a Cabinet thoroughly in sympathy with his policy. By that Cabinet he intends to stand. Had he intended otherwise, the names now pending for confirmation would never have been sent in. Ever since it was known that he contemplated making such a Cabinet, tremendous political pressure has been brought to bear upon him to induce him to reconsider his decision. He did not yield before the nominations were made, he is not likely to yield now. His friends say that unless the Cabinet chosen is confirmed he will inform the Senate that he has no further communications to make to them.

choice without the consent of the Senate.

Senator Cameron has been adroitly suggesting to Democratic Senators from the South, and to but one at a time, that they have the power to defeat the President's Cabinet nominations. Senator Gariand, of Arkansas, very promptly replied that factious opposition was not atatesmanship, nor was it manly; that as a Senator he would vote to confirm all the President's nominations without regard to parties, reserving only one question: Is the nominee competent and honest? This will be the rule observed by the Senators from Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Lamar, of Mississippi. It is said that when the final vote came in executive session Simon Cameron after all voted to confirm Sherman.

PALSE REPORT.

the final vote came in executive session Simon Cameron after all voted to confirm Sherman.

\*\*PALSE REPORT.\*\*

There was an absurd rumor to-night that Carl Schurz intends to ask that his name be withdrawn. The report is baseless. He, late to-night, felt very confident of confirmation.

Montgomery Blair will make an authoritative statement to the Senate Democrate urging them to support Hayes' policy, and stating that he believed Hayes is sincere.

\*\*ANONG THE DEMOCRATE\*\*

there appears to be a marked variance of opinion as to what course they should take in reference to confirmations and other matters where the Republicans disagree. Some advocate a policy of strict non-intervention, while others, including, it is said, two great party leaders in the Senate, Bayard and Thurman, believe it to be their duty to uphold the President in all his efforts towards improving the condition of the South, and to join with the Conservative Republicans against the Radicals. Vice-President Wheeler is cre

South, and to join with the Conservative Republicans against the Radicals.

Vice-Presidentials Davass and Hoar. The appointment of Judge Devens to Achiner position, but after his name had been suggested the appointment of Judge Devens to Achiner position, but after his name had been suggested the nomination was warmly approved by both Dawss and Hoar. The appointment of Devens, though not made in deference to the wishes of the machine politicians of New England, will probably provoke less opposition thas would have been accused by the selection of almost any other manidentified with the reform element. His position on the Bench has enabled him to keep aloof from the party quarrels in Massachusetts, and to avoid offending any of the leaders in them. At the same time, his ability and high character have been so generally recognized that his name has been connected with almost every prominent office in the gift of the State. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been connected with almost every prominent office in the gift of the State. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been connected with almost every prominent office in the gift of the State. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been connected by the solid vote of the State. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been connected by the solid vote of the State. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been connected by the solid vote of the State. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been connected by the solid vote of the State. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been connected by the solid vote of the feed of the failure of the feed of the state has been of the state. His failure to be indentified with the active politics of the State has been of the state. His failure to be indentified with the feed of the feed of the feed

attempt was made to confirm any other Cabinet nominee.

SCHURZ.

Mr. Schurz was at the Executive Mansion early this evening, and was in consultation with the President for some time. The call was more of a social than an official character. Assurance is given to-night that the President has no idea whatever of making any change in the list of nominations sent to the Senate yesterday. The question of removing the troops from the South is likely to rest for the present, as there is no disposition on the part of the President to make any move hastily.

NO SIGNIFICANCE.

There is no significance in the fact that none except Mr. Sherman of the Cabinet nominees were acted upon by the Senate to-day. Mr. Sherman having been Chairman of the Finance Committee, it would, to say the least, have been an act of discourtesy on the part of his brother Senators towards him to have his name left out entirely in the making up of the Committees, or to announce his successor on the Finance Committee before they had confirmed his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury, and consequently the Senate confirmed his nomination to-day that this obstacle might not prevent the announcement of the standing committees of the Senate, whenever the time for making such announcement shall arrive.

cept this theory it might possibly assist in the solution of the conflicting and perplexing Louisiana question.

Blaine blunted the edge of his attack of yesterday on Evarts by having read a letter from Corbin, which stated that Evarts did not indorse the letter from Matthews to Haskell to the extent implied by Gov. Chamberlain's telegram. The indorsement, according to Corbin's version, was a very sensible and non-committal one, and expressed nothing more than a desire for an amicable settlement of the South Carolina trouble. Blaine made a diversion in the direction of Louisiana, to which State he said a like proposition for a negotiation had gone in the hands of Major Burke. He closed by reading a telegram from Packard, asserting that the Government was recognized everywhere outside of New Orleans except by the Nicholla officers, save only in the five buildozed parishes.

All his talk about the Kellogg case, and a good deal more that followed, was hung upon two resolutions pending to swear-in Grover and refer for investigation to the proper Committee the bulky petition of citizens of Oregon alleging that he had obtained his election by bribery, and setting forth beside the known facts of his connection with the Cronin fraud. On the assurance of Bayard that Grover would himself demand an investigation, Mr. Sargent withdrew the last resolution, and the other was adopted without opposition. The spousor of Cronin marched up to the Vice-President's chair to take the oath on the arm of Bogy, who was his first and only ardent defender during the debates on the Oregon case.

CONKLING. THE NEW YORK SENATOR IN PULL SYMPATHY WITH THE ADMINISTRATION.

WITH THE ADMINISTRATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

WASHINOTON, D. C., March 8.—The sphynx of the Senate has spoken. All doubts about Mr. Conkling's views and intentions were solved to-day by himself in a significant extempore speech. It was nominally on the question of admitting Grover, but its real purport was a commendation of the policy in Southern affairs announced in President Hayes' inaugural, and in attack upon Blaine's argument that the Senate is bound to accept Kellogg and sustain the Packard Government because it approved the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case. Conkling heid, with his usual

ILLINOIS APPLICANTS, AND THE POSITIONS THEY DESIRE.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The following

is the condition of the applications for the Federal offices in Chicago: Mark Bangs will probably retain the District-Attorneyship for three years more, the length of time which his comyears more, the length of time which his commission has to run. Sheridan Waite is reported to have the indorsement of Senator Oglesby to become Collector of the port, and to be ahead of ex-Gov. Beveridge in the contest for this place. The candidates for the United States Marshalship still are Elmer Washburn, Frank Gilbert, Lyman Bridges, Louis Shaffner, and Stillwell, of Livingston County. Washburn has the indorsement of a good many private citizens and of Congressmen in the northern districts. Bridges is recommended by Congressman Aldrich, and by a good many old soldiers. Frank Gilbert has the support of Bobert Ingersoll, to whom he is in some way related by marriage. Stillwell claims to have the support of Oglesby, and is represented as thinking that

NEW YORK MERCHANTS.

gather in front of the Sub-Treasury, and by the time the meeting was called to order there was a large assemblage in the street and on the steps of the building.

William A. Booth presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were the names of the best known people in Wall street.

Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Mer-

a large assemblage in the street and on the steps of the building.

William A. Booth presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were the names of the best known people in Wall street.

Jacob D. Vermlye, President of the Merchants' Bank, read the resolutions. They state that the policy declared in President Hayes' inaugural, in favor of the permanent pacification of the South, with equal protection to all citizens; of thorough reform in the Civil Service, and of an early return to specie payments, commends itself to the country as one entitled to the fairest trial. That we stand by the President in the exercise of his constitutional right, and that we shall regret any hesitation to confirm the Cabinet, including our honored townsman, William M. Evarta, or any disposition to embarrass or to obstruct his

all classes. The resolutions were received with applause.

John A. Stewart said that nine-tenths of the people, at least of those who were not office-seckers, were in favor of the principles expressed. Senators were apt to obey the will of the people when they once knew it; and he believed they would confirm the nominations for Hayes' Cabinet.

John Austin Stevens said the President had been threatened by men within the ranks of his own party. It was his conviction that people were not willing to have the wheels stopped any more at Washington. [Applause.]

John Jay spoke briefly in answer to calls. He said the country would decidedly disapprove any attempt to block the wheels of the new Government, especially as to the policy of conciliation and reform. He remarked that he should preside this evening at a meeting of the Union League Club, at which a similar declaration would be adopted.

Union League Club, at which a similar declaration would be adopted.

George T. Hope believed the country needed just what President Hayes proposed to accomplish. The voice of the people should be heard. It was only fair that the President be allowed to construct his own Cabinet, and the people meant he should have his way. They agreed with him in demanding Civil-service Reform, pacification, and specie-payments.

The resolutions were then adopted by acelamation, without a dissenting voice. Three hearty cheers were given for "Hayes and the Union," and the meeting adjourned.

UNION LEAGUE. Club met to-night, John Jay presiding. Gov. Marshal Jewell, Peter Cooper, and Judge Pea-body were on the niatform. Resolutions were itself now in power only by the balance of a single Electoral vote, and confronted by a possible majority of the people, and by an actual majority of the House future will depend not on the want of merit in our adversaries; not on our noble schievements in the past, but upon the real character and doings of the incoming Administration. It has been asserted that the diminution in our prestige and majorities is due to the infidelity to pledges, to putting unworthy men in office, and to surrendering to party dictations; therefore, Resolved. That greater strengthand stability will be secured by absolute fidelity to pledges, to maintaining sound principles, and the rights, interests, and honor of the whole people; that in President Hayes' letter of acceptance these principles were foreshadowed, and in his inaugural address fidelity to public pledges is recognized, as well as statesmanlike comprehension of the Canditions upon which the pacification of the States, prosperity of business. Feform in the Civil Service, and honor of the nation, can be secured. So long as his Administration is faithful to these principles it will receive the support of this Club. That in the nominations for the Cabinet we recognize President Hayes' good faith to avowed principles and a desire to pacify discordant elements, and bring all portions of the Union into harmony, and that the nominations ought to be at once confirmed.

PUBLIC OPINION.

ALBANT, March 8.—A call numerously signed, the name of Thomas W. Olcutt heading the list, is issued, which announces that a public meeting will be held in this city on Monday evening next to approve the natriotic efforts of President Hayes to inaugurate a policy of peace and prosperity for the whole country, and in favor of supporting him in the selection of his own Cabinet without dictation from interested parties.

popular regard for the method or motives of

is a soothing baim for the outraged feelings of deceived Democrats in the pretty family fight into which Hayes finds himself plunged with the leaders of his party."

The New regards the Cabinet as a most excellent one. It is not made up of nobodies, but of men of national reputation and conceded fitness and ability. It represents all the different shades of politics in the Republican party, and the nomination of a Southern Democrat and ex-Confederate is not only an earnest that a national policy is to be pursued, but a concession of the doctrine of minority representation. Its reception is flattering to the good judgment of the Fresident. It says the delay in the Senate is unusual and in bad taste.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—The Courier-Journess (Democratic), speaking of the new Cabinet, double-leads the following: "In this condict which the blood-thirsty Radical leaders have begun against Hayes because of his Southern policy, Democratic Senators cannot afford to discuss what would be their position. They should unhestiatingly give their moral support to Hayes so long as he maintains his present ground."

The Commercial (Republican) says: "Taken altogether, the Cabinet is a strong one. The President doubtless expected and allowed for the discontent and opposition which the appointment of Schurz, Evarts, and Key would cause, and is prepared to meet it. He means a change in reference to the cive service and in regard to the Southern question, and he means reform."

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

assigning him to the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The Democratic lists are not yet completed, and, therefore, no election of committees will be possible before to-morrow. The Ropublican members of the new Finance Committee will be Morrill (Chairman), Ferry, Jenes (Newada), Allson, and Dawes.

LOUISIANA.

Messrs. Wells and Anderson and Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, had interviews with the President, and were informed their business would receive as carly consideration as the public interests would permit.

The President has made his first appointment outside of Cabinet, nominations. It is that of William Stone, to be United States Attorney for South Carolins.

William Stone, to be United States Attorney for South Carolina.

Several gentlemen of prominance called, including the greater portion of Republican Senators and many Southern Republicans.

Secretary Chandler and Pustmaster-General Tyner were both in consultation with the President to-day; the latter concerning some important business regarding the postal service.

Col. H. C. Corbin, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, will be detailed for duty at the White House, in a similar relation to the President as Gen. Babcock had to President Grant.

Amenic the visitors to-day were a multitude of ladies, many of whom paid their respects to Mrs. Hayes.

RHODE ISLAED.

PRINCENERS R. L. March S.—The Republic.

minimates an increasing to the Companion of the Copy of the Property of the Pr

DIAN NEWS

APOPLEXY.

March to The Tribune.

March 7.—Michael Joerg, a casiding just west of this city, wife lying dead in his front was this morning. The Corporate lying the life was th

the residence of his daughter, Tuesday afternoon, March 6, ode, native of Rotterdam, Hel-ear of his age. o Lexington, Ky.

ne residence of John M. Cyrus, ton street, March 8, at 1 o'clock, this city, March 6, of consump-itaker, aged 45 years. red, from 1029 West Mouroe street. apers please copy.

ANNOUNCE MENTS.

the Hon. Sidney Smith SALES. JUTTERS & CO., DAY TRADE SALE.

Cy Dry Goods.

AND OTHER GOODS,
at 9:30 o'clock.
tion Rooms second soor.
ants will always find good SUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. NITURE.

Bedsteads and Buae white.

F Sets. Sideboards, Extenaction, Wainut Bedsteads and Buairs and Rockers, Easy Chairs,
it Cases, Parior and Office Desks,
and Hair, Wool, and Husk MatG. P. GORK & CO., Auctrs. WWOUS BOOKS at 2:30 o'clock, at Butters & CO.'S March 10, at 9:30 a. m., tooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-sv.

P. GORE & CO., PIECES s, Meltons, Suitings, tings, and Linen Ducks,
farch 8, at 11 o'clock, at our Aus120 Warness a Co., Austionsers. POMEROY & CO.,

lar Friday's Sale, 19, AT 9:30 A. M. he largest stock in the city AT AUCTION. Chamber Sets.

Loungea, Sofaa, Chaira, Geneda, Flated Ware, General Mer-ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

MOSES & CO., n a, at 9:30 a. m., large sale of y Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress losiery, Notions, &c.

5 0, at 10 o'chock, the best selected OTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS, market. In future regular our-tay and Thursday. ECTIONERY.

CELEBRA TED throughout
the Union expressed to all
parts. 1 b and apward at
25, 40, 60e per b. Address
orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. mpleto stark, hert guede at houset principality of the balestic and refail, Guede cont C. O. D. casp part of the U. S. Sand for Principality of the U. S. Sand for Principality of the Completion of the U. S. Sand for Principality of the Completion of the Completion

his visitors.

Mr. Blaine promptly replied: "I see nothing about him, Mr. President, but his nose that would be prominent in the Cabinet."

"Well," said Mr. Hayes, "there is Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts. What do you say to him?"

"He was buried five years ago," answered one of these precious gentlemen.

"Well," said Mr. Hayes, reading on, "there is ex-Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire. What do you think of his name?"

"Oh, well, he belongs to the past, too. He would not do," answered Mr. Hale.

Next the President read from his card the same of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. "What lave you got to say of Mr. Edmunds, of Vernont, gentlemen?"

are you got to say of Mr. Edmunds, of Vercont, gentlemen?"
This was too much for the vecerable Hamlin,
who could not restrain himself longer, and broke
myth "Mr. President, go into some graveard, for God's sake, and take your man."
The President took all these criticisms with
mitire calmess, and did not allow himself to be
t all offended by them, and the interview closed
rithout the slightest satisfaction being given to
lisher of the three.
Mr. Frye is reported to give as a reason for his
or going into the Cabinet that he did not feel
sat he could support the President's Southern
olley; that Packard, he believed, ought to be
cognized as Governor of Louisiana. But the
uth is that he was never offered a place at all,
ab neither was Mr. Blaine offered a place at all,
r. Blaine and his set now pretend that the ofret of Mr. Hale was made merely as a sop to
sek Chandler, and not at all in acknowledgtent of any obligation which Mr. Hayes is under
Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine considers this as
ack ingratitude, and is using every effort to
t President Hayes know how he feels.

\*\*BENATOR BLAINE'S GRIEVANCE.\*\*
\*\*Washingies Discussed to Cincinnati Commercial.\*\*
The assertion is made that Blaine has deterfined to break with the new Administration,
of run an opposition machine of his own. His

The assertion is made that Blaine has detering the second of the secon swill not exceed more than live or six in her, and won't succeed in unring anybody hemselves. His immediate cause of es-rement lies in the fact, it is explained, President Hayes refused to appoint. Pryc, of Maine, to be Secretary of Navy after Mr. Hale had declined fice. Mr. Blaine had assumed to supply a to take the place without hearing bear damage. They say that they will vote against the confirmation of the Presidential nominations, but for every vote east in this way the President will gain at least two from the Democratic side. The Blaine party have made threats on various occasions, in the last few days, that they will make trouble with Hayes if he don't treat them with distinguished consideration.

## THE SENATE.

THE NEW SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The motion to refer the credentials of John T. Morgan, Senator from Alabama, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was negatived, and the original resolution, "that he be sworn," was then unanimously adopted, and Mr. Morgan was

itute:

WERMAN, Under the Constitution and laws, and a practice of the Senate, Lafayette B. Grover, aiming to be a Senator from the State of Oregon, a credentials being regular and in due form, and ere being no contestant for the seat, is entitled admission to a seat in this body on the prima cle case presented by such credentials, netwith-anding the objections contained in the petition of tizens of the State of Oregon against his admison; therefore,

cion; therefore,

Zesolesel. That the credentials of Lafayette B.
Grover be taken from the table, and the oath of
office be now administered to him.

Besolesel, further. That the petition of the citicans of Oregon containing the charges against Latayeste B. Grover lie on the table until the Committee on Privileges and Elections is organized, when
they shall be referred to such Committee, together
with the credentials, with instructions to investigate such charges and report on their truth or
falsity.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Sarcent.

Mr. Conking said he had heard it affirmed that the same reason which entitled Grover to be seated on a prima facte case entitled Kellogg to be seated on a prima facte case entitled Kellogg to be seated on a prima facte case entitled Kellogg to be seated on a prima facte case entitled Kellogg to be seated on a prima facte case entitled Kellogg to be seated on a prima facte case entitled Kellogg to be seated on a prima facte case entitled Kellogg to the top of the seated on a prima fact of the seated on the top of the seated on the top of the seated of the seated that there was any analogy, that there was any resemblance between the two cases. The Oregon case was one in which there was a Legislature, and accessarily but one. It was a case in which there was an accertained and acknowledged Governor, and only one constitutional Governor, because the Constitution did not acknowledge a dual Executive in any State. The facts in the case of Grover made up a prima facts case, and the claimant was entitled to his seat. Afterwards any investigation could be made as to the alleged vice lying behind the certificate. The Senate knew the world, then with it budisman two rival bodies hotly contesting, restrained from violence and tumuit by the arm of power, had been asserting cash against the other that it was the lawful body, the lawful Legislature of the State. It was equally notorious that two Governors had been asserting cash against the other that it was the lawful Governor and executing the the was the lawful Governor and executing the preparature in Louisiana, and whether there was a law-ful Governor, and shat question, the Senate would be called upon to decide. Whether a lawful Legislature of the State in the State of the State is the called upon to decide. Whether a lawful Legislature of the state should decide the case one word of the testimosy alawa by the Coumittee of the Senate, and while a copy of that tes

Louisiana, or that the Legislature which supported him was the logal Legislature of the Size.
When the late Excount off the nation has been
made to such that fact, it seemed to him
made to such that the case of the logs
made to wait such that the case of Kellogs might
be treated as in some way decided or determined
by something done by the Efectoral Commission.
He then referred to the decision of the Commission
in the Louisiana case, and argued that the Commission held they could not go behind
the cerificate, because their power
limited by the clause in the commission
in regard to counting the post that the
Sensie, in deformation that the cerificate
that the case of the counting to the principles, the purpose, the language their counting to the principles, the purpose, the language and the certificate has been experienced to the Counting the counting of the principles, the purpose, the language address of Fresident Hayes in regard to Southan address of President who, in truth, on the orthous which would be counting the constitute the Legislature of Loui

tely:	compared sepa-
	Martin Story Stockhols
THE PENSION BILL.	200000 124000 1151
BOTO CONTRACTOR STORES AND ADDRESS AND ADD	Amount of bill.
estimated3	28, 553, 500.00
reported to House	28, 553, 500, 00
passed House	28, 553, 500, 00
passed Senate	28, 553, 500, 00
it became law	28, 553, 500, 00
it became law last year	29, 533, 500, 00
POST-OFFICE BILL.	
estimated	36, 723, 432, 43
reported to Honse	32, 983, 625,00
passed House	32, 221, 618.00
passed Senate	34, 993, 590, 00
it became law	33, 267, 390, 00
it became law last year	
it became law last year	34, 585, 701.00
PORTIFICATION BILL.	-
estimated	950, 000.00
reported to House	250, 000.00
passed House	250, 000, 00
passed Senate	350,000.00
It became law	300,000.00
It became law last year	315,000.00
CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC	
astimated	1, 245, 997. 50
reported to House	1, 137, 085, 00
passed House	1, 137, 055, 00

As estimated.

As libecame law las.

INDIAN

As setimated.

As passed House.

As passed House.

As passed Senate

As it became law last year.

As just year.

As it became law last year.

As

As the became a law 139, 204, 98

PRINTING DEPICIENCY BILLS

As estimated. 350, 000, 00

As passed House 350, 000, 00

As it became a law 350, 000, 00

TOTALS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

As estimated. 3189, 105, 114, 80

As reported to House. 135, 663, 798, 87

As passed by House. 132, 960, 564, 06

As passed by House. 152, 793, 195, 15

As they became laws. F18, 599, 195, 65

As they became laws last year 117, 859, 992, 58

COCKING.

10, 430, 012, 69 12, 492, 952, 40 12, 497, 952, 40

Series of Battles at Treesdell, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TRUESDELL, Wis., March 8.—The announcement that the cock-fighters were to have a day's sport in this town turned out to be perfectly accurate, and yesterday was given up to their enjoyment, at least as far as Jackson's tavern was concerned. The weather was concerned.

she is judgment it might left in contribution scatte and the football that the cock-ingineer were to anker a darw and the football that the contribution of ferrivinges and fleetdens, and to refuse to refer the grave and serious issues in that case to the Committee on Ferrivinges and Elections, and to refuse to refer the credital of Groven.

Mr. Morton spoke of the facie necessary to constitute a prima facie case, and claimed that the case of Kellogy was regular on its face, and one contribution of the contribution of the

JOE GOSS. Apoctel Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—Gov. McCreary has issued a requisition for Joe Goss, the prize-fighter, arrested in New York for violation of the laws of Kentucky for participating in a mill with Tom Allen last fall. Detective Bligh, of Louisville, starts for New York to night to secure Goss. The sentiment of the people is very strong against the pugilist, and it is rikely he will be punished severely.

FOREIGN.

Insurrection Has Again Broken Out in Herzegovina. What Midhat Pasha Ought to

318, 680, 00 265, 161, 00 265, 161, 00 290, 505, 00 286, 604, 00 290, 065, 00 Have Said, if He Did Not, to the Sultan. The French Prince-Imperial Will Issue

an Address to His People. Diaz, the New Mexican Presi-

dent, Commencing Well.

He Is Disposed to Curb the Guerrilla Spirit of Some of His Cenerals.

THE EAST.

WHY THE RUSSIAN NOTE HAS NOT HERN ANSWERED.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department said England as yet had sent no reply to the Russian note. The reply was intended to have been sent last week, but owing to Russia's request to await further communications was deferred. Further communication has not yet been received.

GREECE.

GREECE.

A dispatch from Athens says the Ministry has resigned in consequence of a vote of censure passed upon it by the Chamber for granting an illegal pension. The King summoned W. E. Deilgebis to form a new Cabinet.

London, March 9-5 a. m.—A correspondent at Pesth hears from Constantinopie that the Khedive of Egypt promised to place 30,000 troops and four men-of-war at the disposal of the Sultan in the event of a conflict.

HERZEGOVINA.
Telegrams from Ragusa and Cettinje represent that the insurrection in Herzegovina is again becoming serious, because of Turkish oppression.

PARIS. Feb. 19.—The Republicus Pronesies publishes a letter, purporting to have been addressed by Midhat Pashs on the eve of his fall to the Sultan. If written, however, on the date it bears, it is inconsistent with the surprise with which Midhat met his disgrace. After writing such a letter he could hardly have been unprepared to be summoned by the Sultan. Prudence might have made him hesitate to obey the call. The letter is a follows:

Your Maiesty: Our aim in proclaiming the Condence might have made him hesitate to obey the call. The letter is as foliows:

Your Majesty: Our aim in proclaiming the Constitution was to put an end to the despotism of the Palace, to awaken you to your duties, to awaken ourselves to ours, to accept the complete equality of Christians and Mussulmans, and to work seriously at the regeneration of the country. For thirty years we have published enough Hatts and Firmans. The publication of these decrees has always coincided with agrave political conjuncture; but, as soon as the danger was past, we have immediately forgotten why we had published those decrees. Do not think we promalgated the Constitution only to close the Eastern question. I have spoken of duties. In the first place, your Imperial person must know the duties devolving on you, in order that those who have assumed the responsibility of government may be able to act. Then it is incumbent on us, the Ministers, to know ours. I mean that we must abandon the system of dissimulation and flattery which has prevalled to 400 years in our country. I respect your Imperial person; I respect your family; but I cannot make that respect an instrument against the interests of my country. We responsibility is great; and, above all, I fear that which I contract with my conscience for my conscience requires that I work for the welfare of my country. I fear next that Power which may require

an instrument against the interests of my country. We responsibility is great; and, above all, if fear that which I contract with my conscience, for my conscience requires that I work for the welfare of my country. I fear next that Power which may require me to account for my acts. Do not deceive yourself as to the sense of my words. I fear the reproaches of my conscience and those of the Ottoman Empire. Beyond that I fear nothing. The Ottoman Hendelman of the Constitution Hendelman occupying a high post among my fellow-countrymen. I have a twofold duty to fulfill. Just as I recognize my duty as a functionary. A Turk who does not fulfill his duty to his country is only responsible to his conscience. A Grand Vizier is responsible to his conscience. A Grand Vizier is responsible to his conscience and to the nation. I am proud that I have nothing to reproach my conscience for. I wish to feel as proud in my responsibility to the nation. Nine days have passed, and 'you still continue not to acknowledge what I have submitted to you; in other words, you refuse to the workman the tools he requires. I cannot work without tools. Those I am using at present are made rather to destroy than to rebuild the Empire. I therefore beg you will intrust to another the functions with which you charged me.

Middle I therefore beg you will intrust to another the functions with which you charged me.

Middle I therefore beg you will intrust to another the functions with which you charged me.

NAPLES, Feb. 19.—The editor of the Neapolitan journal Roma, has had an interview with Midhat Pasha, of which he publishes the following account:

or the second on the based of the second of

RUSSIA.

THE MOBILIZED ARMIES.
Disputch to London Times.
VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The Politische Corres Vienna, Feb. 19.—The Politische Correspondent is in a position to give, on the strength of authentic data which it has received from competent quarters, the following, as it thinks correct, statement of the military forces which Russia has ready for war against Turkey: The mobilized Russian armies consist at this moment of twenty infantry divisions out of forty-eight, three brigades of riflemen out of eight, nine divisious of cavalry out of twenty, 150 betteries of field, horse, and mountain artillery, besides a siege-train of over 500 heavy guns. This force, comprising two-fittles of the whole army, is at present divided as fol-

cyaley, nice regiments of Cossacks of the Kuhan and Terek, thirty-five batteries of field-artillery, and a slees-train of about 250 heavy
guns,—in all 115,000 men, among them 50,000
compatiants. In this force the permanent gartisens of Alexandropol, Gumri, and other posts
on the frontier, amcuning to from 4,000 to 5,000
men, are not reckoned. For the defense of the
Black Sea coast from Kerich to Ackcremann, there are under the commander
of the Military District of Odessa,
Lieut. Gen. Semeks, four divisions of infantry, two divisions of cavalry, twenty-eightbatteries of field artillery, and the garrisons of
Kertsch, Otshakow, Bender, Ackermann, and
other smaller detachments along the coast,
numbering in all 100,000 men, 9,000 of them
combatants. In Bessarabia, naminally in the
space between the frontier of Moldaris and the
functions of the Odessa Rallway at Ismeriukaand Raydenja, the troops of the Southern
Army, under the command-mehlef of the Grand
Duke Nicholas, are located in close cantonments. They form four corps diarmes, and
consist of eight divisions of Infantry, one
brigade of riflemen, four divisions of cavalry,
twelve regiments of Cossacks, besides those attached to the different divisions, sixty batteries
of field artillery, and a slege-train of 300
heavy guns, the number of which, should
it be necessary, might be increased according to requirements. Besides this, the army is
provided with a larry opintoon train sufficient
to bridge over the Danube at several blaces,
and has, besides, a detachment of soldiers of
the marine in anticipation of a fight on the
river. The total effective of the Southern army,
including commissariat, sanitary service, etc.,
unmbers 200,000 men, of whom 150,000 are
combatants. The bodyguard of the Grand
Duke consists of two squadrons of Cossacks of
the Guard. In the space between Kamenice,
Podolaki, Kiew, and Viadimit Volvagaki, there
strong are. His the rest, fitted out to
take the field, and may at any moment
enter the first line. They number 10,000
men

by the Cologne Gazzie says:

As long back as 1863 the Rigs town Harafan.

Berkhola issued a work with similar title, but, as is attracted little attention, the Russieck Revent and the result of the Cologne Gazzie says:

As long back as 1863 the Rigs town Harafan.

Berkhola issued a work with similar title, but, as is attracted little attention, the Russieck Revent and Independent of the Cologne Gazzie says:

As long the same and the same and the same and independent of the Cologne Gazzie says:

As long the same and the

Mazatian. By consent of shippers Mazatian freight was received. The value of the merchandise destined for San Jose, Guatemala, beld by the arbitrary ruling of the Collector is about \$10,000. The San Francisco shippers are C. A. Low & Co., Calrose, Rimi & Co., Parrott & Co., Urrurala & Uriosta, and M. Brumberger. The Mazatian customs' authorities claim that no vessel can lawfully enter Mexican ports from the United States with goods on board for Guatemala or other foreign country and obtain her clearance without landing such goods and paying duty on them. The agent of the vessel writes that he "notified the authorities of the cargo on Montana, deposited the manifest and the vessel's papers with the United States Consul, and complied with all the laws. A formal complaint has been submitted to the Mexican Consul at this port, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Department of State at Washington.

MATAMORAS, March S.—A telegraphic order was received to day from the Secretary of War of the Diaz Government, directing that Cortina be sent to the City of Mexico with the proceedings of the court-martial which tried him here. It is understood he will leave under a strong escort for the Capital in a few days.

Gens. Trevens and Toledo, who were arrested sometime ago in the interior, have also been ordered to the Capital. Both these officers supported Diaz from the first, but they committed many unauthorized excesses. They are to account for their conduct. The action of Gen. Diaz in requiring accountability even from those Generals who first espoused his cause is establishing his Government, in the confidence of people of all classes.

INDIA.

INDIA.

THE PANINE.

London Times, Peb. 20.

We have received from the India Office the following dispatch from the Vicercy, dated the 17th of February:
Condition of distressed districts unchanged; further diminution of 32,000 persons on relief works in Madras, and of 41,000 in Bombay. Prices failing in most Madras districts, owing, probably, to large importations, but little change in Bombay in this respect. Out-turn in Chingle-put estimated at one-fourth of an ordinary crop, but markets well supplied owing to proximity to Madras. Cattle still kept slive, but heavy, mortality expected if rain does not fall soon. Condition of North Arcot less favorable than at first reported, and Temple suggests, immediate adoption of various relief measures. Distress reported in a portion of South Arcot, which has not hitherto been classed among distressed districts. Temple states that relief operations in Mysore are carefully and economically conducted, also that condition of people in Ceded Districts and Kurnool is fair and good and private trade in grain extraordinarily active, and that the new Madras orders are being executed fully in some respects, but slowly and imperfectly in others. Bombay Government refort a combination among relief laborers in Sholapur caused by orders reducing tales of wages; informed that we share their opinion as to mischief of yielding to the strike, and that wages should not be raised if satisfed that they are sufficient. Only one death from starvation believed to have occurred. Madras railway anthorities expect to send 150 wagons, daily from Raichore to Madras stations by the 14th; every exertion being made to get increased traffic. Temple now estimates State expenditure on famine in Madras at 392 lacs, of which about 86 lacs have airosaly been spent. This celimate he bases on the assumption that checks on expenditure recently ordered will be strictly enforced, and that usual speing showers will not fall. Agregate expenditure foreity of the fall of this center of prevene by remissions, total le

THE VATICAN.

THE VATICAN.

REW CARDINALS.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The names of Monsignor Francesco di Paola Benavides, l'atriarch of the East Indies, and Monsignor Edward Howard. Archbishop of Neo Cesarea in partibus, and Buffragan of the Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, are added to the list of Cardinals to be created at the Consistory on the 12th of March. On the other hand, difficulties having also arisen regarding the selection of the Archbishop of Rheima, his creation has been suspended. It is,

GREAT BRITAIN.

CREAT BRITAIN.

THE TURE.

LONDON, March & At the Croydon March meeting to-day the race for the United Kingdom grand handicap steeple-chase resulted in a walk-over for Spectre.

MINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, March & An explosion took place to-day in the Worcester Colliery, near Swans. All the miners were at work at that time. The number lost is not yet known. Sixteen bodies have been taken out. It is thought that six more are in the pit.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 8.—It is runored that the Prince Imperial is about to issue a manifesto to the French people.

French people.

THE RECENT DUEL.

LORDON, March 9-5 a m.—The duel in which Marquis de Compeigne was killed at Cairo was caused by M. Meyer, a person connected with the Egyptian Geographical Society. He accused the Marquis of having supplanted the German geographer Schweinfurt in the Secretaryship of that Society. During the altercation which followed, Meyer struck the Marquis. A challenge was sent and accepted, and the duel was fought with the result previously reported.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Feb. 26.—The National troops defeated the guerillas recently. Nearly 1,000 men were killed and many wounded. THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., March 9-1 a. m.—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, diminishing westerly winds; colder, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Shoux City, Ia., March 8.—Since yesterday your the weather has been extremely cold, and

noon the weather has been extremely cold and

snow and sleet this afternoon. It is growing colder very fast. The fruit prospect is very much endangered.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

Springerikin, Ill., March 8.—The heavy snow in this vicinity and further north and east appeared to delay all incoming trains here to-day. The day in Springfield has been very stormy, with a heavy fall of snow and considerable drifting.

## Park | Park |

KANKAKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKER, Ill., March 8.—The Gazette of this 

INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Apostol Disposes to The Tribusa
OTTAWA, March 8.—Consideration of the Gorernment Insurance bill was resumed in Committee to-day. The Ron. William McDougall,
representing the New York Life-Assurance
Chamber, said the objection to the bill was
chiefly as regards deposite with the Government, the effect of which would be to divide the

bill were amended in the companies he repre-to the bill. The Hon-letter from Charles American Assurance & declares that the bill we fere with the vested All the clauses of the fifteenth. On the six

stolen coat was found upon his back, and fill of the stolen money was discovered agtirily es-caled in his mouth. Smith is an old and after thief and footpad.

Two well-known vesses thieves, named Chris-Flankigau and William. Halpin, were captured by Sergt. Fitspatrick at an early hour restainty inderline of they come. Two well-known young thieves, named Christiansigan and William. Halpin, were captured by Bergt. Fitspatrick at an early hour search midding as they were on their way hone vit plunder secured at the house of P. D. Boettcher, 942 Michigan avenue. The residence was entered of clothing and jewelry. The rass against thin was so overwhelming that they wave examination and were sent across the five under \$500 ball each.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 8.—Last spring Miss Eller.

Burer sued Mrs. Wetmore for slander and chaimed \$5,000 damages, but, after an extended chaimed \$5,000 damages, but, after an and tedious trial, she received a judgm \$180, which Mrs. W. refused to pa Wednesday she was taken to Geneva an up. Excitement here runs high, as both hold a high position in society. Mr. Wintends issuing a habeas corpus for the of his wife, and then they will sue the ption and Court for false imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Private

Durrous, Ia., March S.—Col. McHerry, as old resident of this city, died this morning, after a short illness. He formerly lived in Jackson ville, Ill., and came to this city in 1844, where he has held several high positions under the United States Government. His loss will be felt by a large circle of friends.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, March & Steamshipe State of Novada and Greece, from New York, and Leipzig, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March & Arrived, steamship Herder, from Hamburg.

Herder, from Hamburg.

A Terrible Story.

The bright sunchine and baimy air tempted me to lay aside my writing and to go forth to enjoy them. Leaning on my husband's arm, I was walking on the Rue de la Patx, about one block from the Vendome column, and was looking up at the column itself, admiring the effect produced by the dark bronze of the standard against the gold-flushed hue of the sunset-sky, the hour being about 5 in the afternoon, Suddenly down the face of the column fell a haman form with white and black draperies fluttering in the air; its struck the wreath of immortolles that aurrounds the column at its juncture with the podestal, and rebounded with such form that it was thrown clear over the railing that surrounds the base and fell into the scatter of the outside payement.

I could not realize for a moment that I had really beheld that awful spectacle,—a human being self-buried into eterrity,—but such was indeed the meaning of what I had seen. In a moment the prostrate figure was surrounded by a dense crowd. The emotion of the spectators was extreme, and one old lady who had chanced to be walking along the Rue de 1s Paix near me burst out crying in her agitation. At my solicitation my companion went forward, very reluctantly, if must be confessed, to learn the pay burst out crying in bur agitation. At my solic-tation my companion went forward, very reluc-tantly, it must be confessed, to learn the par-ticulars of the horrible event. The victim was a young and neatly dropped woman. She lay prone on the pavements she had fallen, but no trace of blood or mutilation was visible, as one of the bystanders had drawn her waterproof

one of the bystanders had drawn her waterproced cloak around her, shattared head, that having been the point that first struck the parement. Her shoes, a meat pair of black-sasting book, had been forced from her feet by the fall, showing clean while stockings of a quality never warm in Franch by the working cleanses. One of hely garters, also jerked off by the fall, lay near her—a dainty blue eith affair, with a gilded clapp. She had, so as I afterwards learned, gone most deliberately, to work to execute her pursues. She had concealed a camp-stool under her street, and profited by a moment when the guide was busied in potitizing out evertain objects of interest in the view to another party in the guide was busied in potitizing out evertain objects of interest in the view to another party, and then gone or camp-stool there, mounted upon it, and so contrived the clamber over the high affing. I passed by the apot an hour later. The body had long aime been removed, and the crowd was gone; but a few bystanders till lingwest dunder the darkening sky, looking stemately up at the summit of the riganish shaft that towered above them and down at two crimon stains upon the pavenent, upon which gravel had been hastily streamed, but had been the stream of t

THE DAI

Second Day of the I ter and Eggs Ass beese Is Admitted

and Privileges

tion and of Privat

Essays and Remarks by

Frank Moulton &

anguet at the Pacific-Ele MORNING SE

inary of the Grand Feeing, itional delegates present: F. Billings and C. E. Coburs, ago: C. F. Morrill, Each gree Company, Hacine, Wis.; Gorger & Shepard, Pittabur if, Wis. F. Bulckina, Waver shallows, is.; William L. D Outney, Ill.; T. T. Wallis, per cow in New York being 120 mont, 118 pounds, and in pounds. In order to make a provement, in the dairy men must begin at the beate the farmers. In Mr. there were openings in the crethe co-operative system that dislevation of the dairy interessure but that there was come

of Ohio, next spoke on the sam Some years ago some 31,000,000 careleasly made and carclessly pe East. At the same time, howe treserve better was being made, ter sent East had prejudiced the against Ohio batter. Of late y increase in the value of shipping fully 36 per cent: As a result of the batter men were paying the batter men were paying \$1,000,000 into the pockets of Mr. Rorick's opinion, deal learn something about gradinand pricing the rolls on the butier, and this practice was, lingering reite of an old dry-dodge. No effort would be mad to improve the quality-of his but alone determined the value. Trade should buy butter as they roommodify,—on its merits,—ansure the producers would speeches to the situation, and, expercellence of their products, towards raising the standard.

COL. LITTLES indorsed Mr. Bliss remarks, an itstics concerning the increase cheese trade in the country, and Pacific Coast. With the increase corresponding increase in quality price had also sterilly advance thought the increase in the proprise had kept equal pace proprincrease in population.

Mr. Bliss, on the other hand, a falling off in many States, but in the product was maxing way the trade.

in the product was making way
the trade.

MR. D. W. DAI
offered some resolutions to the
sociation invite the assistance
sons able to give practical or se
or experiments on any subject
directly, connected with the other
than 50,000 circulation
as many of the essays, report
stc., as possible.

Some discussion ensued, in with
the people happened to reme
the papers could be found to devote
ry to print these matiers. The
seemed to be that the circular
tion's published reports of it
gether with such reports as the
terprising enough to give, would
resolutions were lost.

Mr. Folsom's amendment, to
the Association to the
"SATIONAL SUTTER, GERES,"

then came up.

Mr. C. F. Dexter, as a fin moved to change the name to the Association.

Some discussion arose, in the caral delegates deprecated whe "elimination of the egg elementhe Association, and Mr. Dake, wanted to fill up the delity paperation with learned essays, went so far as to remark that as fore the public that would at a portance with this weighty-quest he Association should go back a question of transcendent towering any that arose during the Electoral Commission, etc.

Mr. Dexter's amendment was Mr. Folsom adopted. The Association should go back of the Association should go back a question of transcendent towering any that arose during the Electoral Commission, etc.

Mr. Dexter's amendment was Mr. Folsom adopted. The Association, and asid it was observed an action of Elgin, continued the discusterest. He spoke of the West as hustible country, with a rapidilation, and asid it was observed was increasing in proportion to population. Altogether the on couraging, and, in his opinion, ger of over-production provide trade were kept open. He would to the dairy product, so that It is Europe as well as in America The Section of the dairy product, so that It is Europe as well as in America The Section of the dairy product, so that It is Europe as well as in America The Section of the General Freight transportation lines running to the egg, to see if there cannot be ament arrived at in the matter of ere eggs, and positry, the same sounseles on choose.

The resolution was adopted the with some opposition was a good this ment with some opposition were been dairy trade, he said, had gred flows, was the first to speak tance of co-operation. In hoperative system was a good the country the same of the country the same of the edity products. From the dairy trade, he said, had gred flows, was the first to speak tance of the country the same of the country the pool tage of the country the said to give there danger of overstocking good dairy products. From the dairy trade, he said, had gred for the country that the p

which they were mittee that the pas

LOCAL ITEMS.

last night ran in a nerro,
th, who is wanted for the ding up a man named day night at the corner of streets, and robbing and a silver watch and cehed at the station, the nd upon his back, and \$12 or yas discovered artfully con-smith is an old and adroit

conny thieves, named Christ iam Halpin, were captured it at an early hour yesterday re on their way home with the house of P. D. Boetticher, The residence was entered at and robbed of 570 worth elry. The case against them ing that they waived ex-sent across the river under

RAORDINARY.

Salast spring Miss Ellen
Vetmore for slander and
ges, but, after an extended w. refused to pay. On taken to Geneva and locked e runs high, as both parties in society. Mr. Wetmore beas corous for the release a they will sue the proseculate imprisonment.

BITUARY, patch to The Tribuse. Iarch S.—Col. McHenry, as city, died this morning, after formerly lived in Jackson to this city in 1844, where high positions under the ernment. His loss will be of friends. EAMSHIP NEWS.

-Steamships State of No om New York, and Leipzig, e arrived out.

prible Story.

In paten to New York World.

In and balmy air tempered
writing and to go forth to
ing on my hasband's arm, I
flue de la Faix, about one
fendome column, and was
column itself, admiring the
the dark bronze of the shaft,
shed bue of the sunset-sky,
bout 5 in the afternoon,
face of the column fell a hueand black draperies flutterick the wreath of immortelles
column at its juncture with

dresed woman. She lay here is see had fallen, but mutilation was visible, as as had drawn her waterproof hattered head, that having first struck the pavement, it of blacklasting boots, had a feet by the fall, showing gs of a quality never worn arking classes. One of hele off by the fall, lay near her affair, with a gilded clasp-wards learned, gone most to execute her purpose, camp-stool under he, water-the ascent. Arrived at the bed by a moment when the positting out certain objects riew to another party, had not the opposite side, had sol there, mounted upon it, clamber over the high railes spot an hour later. The me been removed, and the ta few bystanders still linkening sky, looking alternmit of the gigantic shaft e them and down at two the pavement, upon which its strucks, but witch still its strucks, but witch the strucks.

N. C.) News.
S. C., on the evening of guests had assembled at Forney, widow of the late ormerly of Montgomery ina to celebrate her marting to celebrate her marting the same suggested her had come, aughter had ceased, while and relatives took their it with eager interest the who were soon to take the would bind their hearts town of the Northtook in the stand, opened they are took in a stand, opened they will be took in a stand, opened they are took in a stand, and the word 'into' in figure of the bride aud, at first upon her kees, backward on the floor in a reat was the consternation hay seemed rooted, spelling for a moment no one sistance. Then there was no away from the room—red; everything that kind-could suggest was done to and consciousness, but all ad gone forth, and in a few to have been a happy, joy-in the congratulations of ting in the festivities of the etroleum by Pipes.

e of Death.

Petroleum by Pipes.

American.

American.

Team Pennsylvania, including Pennsylvania, including Pennsylvania, including Pennsylvania, including Pennsylvania, including Pennsylvania outlet of a searce the Spring Gardens.

Is surveyed nearty all the striums, and the gentlemen that Baltimore is more elphia, and consequently to make this city the termy eyelve as a part of their in of large oil tanks, with a distances along the line, eatirsly on the natural it from the declivity of a feet in diameter is to be operation devised is wary ringing water into cities could be reached the upper termy locality where the objective of the process are my locality where the objective find their level, it inviocality where the pipo quide find their level, it mous flow of oill pipes the mountains of Pen-in Baltimore. By this be put on shipboard at present cost, and, is plan is meeting with the railroad companies.

THE DAIRY.

Second Day of the National Butter and Eggs Association.

Cheese Is Admitted to the Rights and Privileges of Membership.

A Discussion of the Merits of Co-operation and of Private Dairies.

Essays and Remarks by Several Gentlemen on the Butter Business.

Frank Moulton Speaks. Sanguet at the Pacific-Election of Officers-The Next Meeting.

Opinions as to the Best Kind of Salt-

MORNING SESSION.

The second day's session of the fourth annua Convention of the National Butter and Egg Association opened yesterday morning in the ladies ordinary of the Grand Pacific, with the following

erdinary of the Grand Pacific, with the following additional delegates present:

H. F. Billings and C. R. Cobura, H. F. Billings & Co., Chicago; C. F. Morrill, Racine County Butter & Froduce Company, Racine, Was; Stephen A. Shepard, Van Gorder & Shepard, Pittsburg; Daniel W. Dake, Beloit, Wis; F. Bulckina, Waverly, Ia; J. R. Brown, Marchaltown, I. a; William L. Diston, Pond. Diston & Co., Quincy, Il; J. T. Walli, J. C. Bridges & Co., Baltimore; F. Fope, Pope & Owens, Baltimore; The Secretary, Col. Littler, read tha telegraphic market reports, as well as a number of friendly greetings by telegraph from yavions places. om various places.

greetings by telegraph from various places.

MR. Ø. S. BLISS,
Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, opened the discussion of the topic, "The Dairy Interest: Its Importance and Future." He said the importance of the dairy interest had been preity well discussed Wednesday, and he would therefore confine himself to the future of this great interest. In his opinion, the only sure way to advance this interest was by the elevation of the producing dairyman in the knowledge of his business. To that end conventions like the present were valuable. The prevailing trouble among dairymen was their great want of economy in the means employed in the manufacture of butter. Mr. Bliss read from the National Live-Stock Journal an extract in reference to an ideal cow at Vinciand, N. J., which had produced a remarkably large quantity of butter; also an extract in reference to some cows which were not ideal, but, on the contrary, rather ordinary animals. From the census of 1870, it appeared that the number of cows in the United States was 8, 935, 332; the number of pounds of butter produced, 514, 062, 683; of cheese, 58, 429, 153; and of milk, 233, 500, 599 gallons. The annual average yield of butter per MR. C. S. BLISS, of cheese, 53, 429, 153; and of milk, 235, 500, 500 gallons. The annual average yield of butter per cow was something over seventy pounds. Since then this average had increased, the average yield per cow in New York being 126 pounds; in Vermont, 118 pounds, and in Massachusetts 117 pounds. In order to make any permanent improvement, in the dairy interest, dairymen must begin at the bottom, and educate the farmers. In Mr. Bliss' opinion, there were openings in the creamery system and the co-operative system that did not tend to the elevation of the dairy interest, and he was not sure but that there was some danger from over-production.

production.

In answer to a question from Mr.\* C. F. Dexter, Mr. Bliss said that there was comparatively little batter made in Vermont, but great attention was paid to the manufacture of cheese.

In answer to another question he said that the people of Vermont had becone tired of the cooperative system, and had practically abandoned it. The fact that it was their habit to sell their product every week, probably had something to do

with this.

MR.J. C. BORICK,
of Ohio, next spoke on the same general subject.
Some years ago some 31,000,000 pounds of butter, carelessly made and carelessly packed, was shipped East. At the same time, however, good Western theserve butter was being made, but the poor butter sent East had prejudiced the Eastern merchants against Ohio butter. Of late years however, the increase in the value of shipping butter had been 1aty 50 per cent. As a result of this improvement, the butteremen were paying annually fully \$1,000,000 into the pockets of the farmers. In Mr. Rorick's opinion, dealers had yet to learn something about grading their butter, and pricing the rolls on their merits. The evil practice of paying the same price for all grades of butter, by which the careful and progressive butter-maker received no more for a finely-flavored lot than was paid for so batch of white stuff fitty called "gresse," should be absendoned in every case. By this system a reward was paid for care-lessness and ignorance, and a tax placed on intelligence and progress. There was no good greson why poor butter should receive the price of good butter, and this practice was, in his opinion, a lingering relic of an old dry-goods advertising interests were constantly warring with each other.

why poor butter should receive the price of good butter, and this practice was, in his opinion, a lingering relie of an old dry-goods advertising dodge. No effort would be made by the producer to improve the quality of his butter while quantity alone determined the value. The leaders in the trade should buy butter as they bought any other commodity,—on its merits,—and Mr. Rorick was sure the producers would speedily adapt themselves to the situation, and, expecting pay for the excellence of their products, would do their part towards raising the standard.

COL. LITTLER indoresed Mr. Blies remarks, and read a lot of statistics concerning the increase in the butter and cheese trade in the country, and especially on the Pacific Coast. With the increase in quantity came a corresponding increase in quality, as a rule, and the price had also steadily advanced. In general, he thought the increase in the product, quality, and price had kept equal pace proportionally with the increase in population.

Mr. Blies, on the other hand, thought there was a falling off in many States, but every improvement in the product was making way for an increase in the trade.

MR. D. W. DAKE

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offered some resolutions to the effect that the Association invite the assistance of uny and all persons able to give practical or scientific knowledge or experiments on any subjects, directly or indirectly, connected with the objects and aims of the Association, and that the Association invite was paper in the East and one in the West, "of not less than 50,000 circulation each," to publish as many of the essays, reports of experiments, etc., as possible.

Some discussion ensued, in which several sensible people happened to remember that very few papers could be found to devote the space necessary to print these matters. The general impression seemed to be that the circulars and the Association's published reports of its proceedings, together with such reports as the daily press was enterprising enough to give, would be sufficient. The resolutions were lost.

Mr. Folsom's amendment, to change the name of the Association to the
"ATIONAL BUTTER, (REESE, AND EGG ASSOCIATION,")

Mr. C. F. Dester, as a further amendment.

\*\*BATIONAL BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGG ASSOCIATION,"

then came up.

Mr. C. F. Dexter, as a further amendment, moved to change the name to the "National Dairy Association."

Some discussion arose, in the course of which several delegates deprecated what they called the "elimination of the egg element" from the name of the Association, and Mr. Dake, the gentleman who wanted to fill up the daily papers of 50,000 circulation with learned essays, reports, etc., even went so far as to remark that no question was before the public that would at all compare in importance with this weighty question as to whether the Association should go back on the egg. It was a question of transgendent importance.—over-lowering any that arose during the deliberations of the Electoral Commission, etc., etc.

Mr. Dexter's amendment was lost, and that of Mr. Potsom alopted. The Association will, therefore, be known in the future as the "National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association."

MR. R. F. M'GLINCEY,

of Elgin, continued the discussion of the dairy interest. He spoke of the West as an almost inexaluation, and said it was observable that the trade was increasing in proportion to the increase of population. Altogether the outlook was very encouraging, and, in his opinion, there was no danger of over-production provided the avenues of inde were kept open. He would build more factories, and constantly seek to improve the quality of the dairy product, so that it would in time sell in Europe as well as in America.

Mr. Brown, of lows, offered the following Reserved, That a committee of five be suppointed to confer with the General Freight Agentr of the various transcration lines remains to the seaboart from this

butter, no base adulteration, no oleo-margarine should go forth under the guise of butter. But if the quality was steadily advanced it would not be long before the name of American butter was a synonym of power abroad.

ME. R. R. STONE, of Eigin, epoke on the "Advantages of the Creamery or Co-operative System over the Private Dairy." In Illinois the co-operative system had taken well, and they were making a product that they were not sahamed to send to the Rast or anywhere else. Good grass alone, thought Mr. Stone, would not make good butter. A dairy should be near grood, running water, and the cow should not eat grass alone, but should have an occasional change to prepared feed. He considered that this co-operative system was destined to revolutionize the Western trade. Prevated dairy butter was not sold for nearly as much as creamery butters which ought to be an argument in favor of the creamery system. A farmer, by sending his milk to the factories, could take advantage of the best and latest experience of experts in butter-making, and besides all this, he could get more for his product. He did not think there was a man in his county who would vote against the creamery system. He had the invide ring of all the Eigin factories, and, so far as he knew, the charge that oleo-margarine was being used in the Eigin creameries was false.

Mr. Stone didn't believe there was a particle of truth in Mr. Turner's charge. Some of the oll had come to Eigin, and been used as an experiment in cheese-making, but the charge that it was used in the creameries in the manufacture of butter was wholly unfounded.

The Convention here adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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BUTTER IN CALIFORNIA.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the Secretary began to read a letter from the commission men of San Francisco, giving some points in regard to the production in that State, as well as the ratio of consumption, had, daying the past few years, increased fully 50 per cent. The Secretary was going on to make further quotations from the letter, when he found that some of the pages had been mislaid, and the subject was laid over until this morning.

MR. JOHN STEWART,

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MR. JOHN STEWART,

of Iows, hadsomething to say about the creamery
system, as opposed to private dairies. He had
seen the best dairy butter quoted at 25 cents,
while he knew of the best creamery butter quoted
at 40 cents per pound. This, in his opinion,
was the best kind of an argument in favor of the
co-operative system. Again, farmers could not
afford to spend \$500 or \$1,000 to set up private
dairies, and poor butter would be made as long
as they were thus unable to start first-class private
dairies. More than this, the best and most expedairies, and poor butter would be made as long as they were thus unable to start first-class private dairies. More than this, the best and most experienced butter-makers were employed in the creameries. They knew when to take the cream off at just the proper time, and to give it the proper care afterwards. He thought, moreover, that the creamery system was a God-send to the women of this country. Under the new regime they were not compelled to work themselves to death, and they appreciated the change, as was attested by the fact that at a recent dairymen's convention in lows the women had taken part, and expressed their decided approbation of the creamery system. In order to have American butter quoted in the foreign markets, it was necessary that it should be of uniform quality.

Some of the delegates took exception to the gentleman's quotations of dairy butter, and were disposed to put the figures up from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Some also urged that, if the creamery system became universal, the market would be clogged, and the price would go down.

In reply, Mr. Stewart said that good butter would always sell at a good price. Only bad butter clogged the market. If all the milk was made into butter at the factories, fully one-fourth more butter would be made, and the price would be increased in an equal ratio.

Mr. C. F. Dexter said there was a market in Chicago for from 30 to 35 cents for good butter, whether it was creamery or private dairy butter. It was sold out its reputation, and was contracted for by regular customers.

The Secretary here read a dispatch from New York, in which Western creamery was quoted from 30 to 37.

Mr. Blies, on the other hand, and Vermont private diary butter had been sold in Boston at two and three cents above the quotations of Western creamery. He thought this matter of quotations needed looking into.

Mr. Peters, of the New York Grocer, said the quotations for certain private dairy products were the figures paid by people who were able to afford them, and we have contracted

many private dairies having produced as good butter as was ever known. Some of his butter made last May had sold for 23 and 25 cents this winter. Again, the patron's interests and the factoryman's interests were constantly warring with each other. Besides all this, the factory system was very expensive.—the advantage in this respect being altogether in favor of the private dairy. The public taste was becoming more fastitious, and discrimination more marked, and in the coming rivairy between the factoryman and the private dairy man, it was Mr. Buell's opinion that the former might well look to his laurels.

This essay, which was, without doubt, the most carefully prepared of all which have been read during the essation thus far, was received with well-merited applause.

Mr. Folsom spoke in regard to the matter of salt, placing the Onondaga salt very high in the list, and the Ashton salt even higher.

Mr. Webster, the representative of a New York house dealing in salt, was invited to say a word. He advocated the use of the Ashton salt.

Mr. Robinson, of Woodraff & Robinson, New York, regarded the Ashton salt as superior to any other kind. Its dryness, the regularity of its graim, made it better for butter as well as for table use. When packed away in sacks it did not become hard and lumpy, and when used in butter it was distributed regularly throughout the mass. His firm had received complaints from people using other kinds of salt, but he knew of no other salt that had given such general satisfaction as the Ashton as first had given such general satisfaction as the Ashton salt. Mr. Robinson and the throughout the mass not interested in the manuracture of this salt, and had no motive in acounding its praises except the deaire to speak in favor of what was really good.

Mr. Sherman, of Iowa, was afraid the Ashtons had sold the privilege of using their brand.

Mr. Robinson said that nobody would be imposed upon if they bought the salt made by Nicholas Ashton & Sons, Liverpool.

Mr. Robinson said that nobody would b

sait bags out to-day he would find them as hard as a rock.

Mr. Frank D. Moulton, of New York better known as "Our Mutual Friend," said he was wholly unprejudiced in this matter of sait, for he sold all kinds. Yet he could not but think the Ashton sait superior to any other kind he had ever seen or heard of. He would use it if he were engaged in the dairy business, and gave some figures to show that it was better than any other kind in the art of butter-making. Western Legislatures had tried to crowd it out by providing for the more general introduction of domestic sait, but, in spite of this, the Ashton sait had kept its own. Mr. Moulton also quoted the words of chemists and other experts in favor of this sail.

Several others spoke on this subject, notably Mr. Folsom, of New York, who told of a trial in his city of ten different kinds of sait which had resulted in favor of the Ashton.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

was increasing in proportion to the increase of population. Altogether the ontlook was very encouraging, and in his opinion, there was no danger of over-production provided the avenues of trade were kept open. He would build more factories, and constantly seek to improve the quality of the dairy product, so that it would in time sell in Burope as well as in America.

Mr. Brown, of lowa, offered the following Essented, That a committee of five be appointed to wonfer with the General Freight Agents of the various transportation lines running to the seaboard from Chicago, to self there cannot be an equitable arrangement arrived at in the matter of car-load races on bardening on the commander of the content of the conten

cason was Mr. Fred J. Evans, of New York, who made the formal report of the awards.

On motion of Mr. Frank D. Moulton, Mr. George E. Gooch was re-elected President, and Col. R. M. Littler Secretary. The following Vice-Presidents were then elected: New York, Fred J. Evans; Illinois, C. F. Dexter; Maryland, Hervey Shrivers; Ohio, J. C. Rorick; Minnesota, A. Palmer; Wisconsin, A. J. W. Pierce; West Virginis, J. L. Ruhl; Pennsylvanis, John J. McDonald; Indiana, William Harris; Michigan, S. W. Lester; Kentucky, J. L. Botsford; Vermont, O. S. Bliss; Missouri, Joseph P. Carr; Tennascea, J. L. Winfrey; Massachusetts, G. E. Mitchell; Iowa, H. D. Sherman; New Jersey, George E. Purlee; Rhode Island, Henry L. Parsons; Kansas, A. B. Chase; California, J. B. Wooster; Nebraska, Mr. Dorsey; Connecticut, E. G. Whittelsey.

Mr. A. S. Albro, of Chicago, moyed to amend the Constitution so as to have the next meeting occur on the first Wednesday of October instead of the first Wednesday in March. Laid over till this morning's session.

Mr. Buell was in favor of having the next meeting occur in Chicago at the same time as that of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, when, in addition to other prominent features, a dairy fair would be held.

Some discussion followed, and it was finally left to the Executive Committee to request the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association to make their date of meeting conform to that of the regular meeting of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association.

The Convention then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'elock.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TIME.
Out upon Time! said the Lord of Rhyme, With a lordly lip, in tones sublime: Out upon Time! We say not so— Time is our friend, and never our foe. He calms our fears, and dries our tears, And plucks the sting from many a wo. Time is the father of many years; Many are dead, and many more Shail follow the shadows gone before; Yet weep not, for lo! Death only deprives That Time may find room and food for new lives. Rail not at Time, for our trust is in him. Fill the beaker of Hope to the brim;

Bubbles of joy, like foam on the wine, Promise us nectar—bumpers divine! We drink, and we drink, And our glasses clink. But never are empty, never sink: For a generous hand hath Father Time, And his vintages gush in every clime.

A POLITICAL JOKE. Disputch to New York Harald.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—The best political practical joke of this canvass was neatly perpetrated on a number of Republican politi-cians of this city. It has just leaked out, very much to the annoyance of the victims. It hap-pened in the manner and form following: Week before last several well-known Republicans of this city, whose names it would be cruel to pub-lish, received by mail a letter something like

What politician would not be flattered to be called upon to advise the Presient-elect of this great and glorious country? With as much self-complacency as conceited Malvolio ever read and reread My Lady Olivia's letter did self-complacency as conceived maryono ever read and reread My Lady Olivia's letter did these statesmen peruse from time to time the urgent summons from the Lieutenant of the President-elect as they rode at express rate toward the West, their hats chalked with free passes from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. And, although the communication was marked "strictly confidential," what more natural than that each should happen to show the flattering document to a few discreet friends before starting! The only Pittsburg train on Friday carried some of the most eminent statesmen in Philadelphia, each filled with a pardonable pride, and indulging in visions of positions in the Cabinet, and privately wondering what in the devil the other fellows were doing on that train. Just as one member of the party, at least, was pondering the weighty question as to what his advice to President Hayes should be, the train arrived at Pittsburg. Stepping into the hotel and registering his name, the clerk remarked in a businesslike way:

"Telegram for you, sir."

"Ah!" graciously replied the distinguished man; "thanks."

Smilling, he opened the familiar yellow envelope. As he read a blank look came over his face, and then, in a firm and determined tone, he asked:

"What time does the first train go back to

he asked:
"What time does the first train go back to Philadelphia?"
The telegram simply read:

Feb. 23.-The invitation you re-Coursens, Feb. 23.—The invitation you reeeived is a heax.
What happened when other members of the
party, who did not stop at Pittsburg, reached
Columbus, this deponent knoweth not; but, if
all of them were as mad as the gentleman mentioned above, it will go hard with the perpetrator of this joke if he is ever discovered.

RESTITUTION. Oil City, Pa., March 3.—In 1865 Edgar C. Martin, of Baltimore, was employed as the agent of a number of Philadelphia capitalists to ourchase oil-land for them in Venango County, He selected a location near Pithole, and negotiated for the purchase of twenty-five acres of tiated for the purchase of twenty-five acres of land at \$1,500 an acre. A cash payment of \$20,000 was required, and that amount was placed in his hands to invest in the property. Instead of investing it, however, he went to Pithole City, then the metropolis of the oil regions, where he had formed an intimacy with a young woman named Estella Warren, a cham-bermaid in a hotel there, and the two decamped young woman named Estella Warren, a chambermaid in a hotel there, and the two decamped together. No trace of them could be found, although adroit detectives were engaged to find them. Martin was about 40 years of age, and left a wife and six children in Baltimore.

The chambermaid with whom he eloped was about 18 years of age, and came to Pithole with a variety show which disbanded there. She was a very handsome blonde, and was the wife of the bartender of the hotel. After about a year's search for the faithless agent, his employers gave up the chase. The locers by Martin's robbery were William and James Harper and Joseph Brewer, forming the hardware firm of Harper & Co. The two latter are dead, and the former became a bankrupt in 1873 and removed to Forest County, where he now lives.

About the 1st of February last Mr. Harper received a letter postparked San Francisco, addressed to W. & J. Harper, to their old number in Philadelphia, from which place it had been forwarded to him. It was from E. C. Martin, the absconding agent of twelve years ago. The letter stated that, if an agent of his victim would meet him in San Francisco, and he was guaranteed immunity from arrest and punishment, he would repay the \$20,000 with interest and all costs connected with completing the arrangement. Mr. Harper, as the only survivor of the three, started for California at once, and met Martin at the address he had given in the letter, which was an aristocratic boarding-house.

Martin was living in the most luxurious of spartments, which were sharred with him by the former chambermaid of Pithole City, elegantly Martin was living in the most luxurious of spartments, which were shared with him by the former chambermaid of Pithole City, elegantly dressed and blazing with diamonds. Martin met Mr. Harper as if nothing had ever happened to alter their friendship. He said that he had gone direct to Peru after absconding, and had made \$2,000,000 there in opening and developing sliver mines and building rafiroads. He had come to San Francisco on a pleasure-trip, aft had made some business-engagements that would keep him in the country for some time, and he desired to be exempt from any possibility of arrest. Mr. Harper gladly agreed to Martin's terms, and has returned here with \$36,000, principal and interest, of the stolen money. Martin's deserted family is in England, Mrs. Martin's native country. native country.

THE NEW HORSE-DISEASE.

New York Horaid.

The nervous disease which broke out among the car horses of Brooklyn on Friday last continues to prevail, and very little hope is entertained of saving the lives of the afflicted animals. The number now sick at the Gates avenue stable is forty. Fifteen horses have died since Friday last at these stables, and even if some of the present sick ones should recover they will probably be worthless. The animals die in about twenty-four hours after the first symptoms manifest themselves. It is said by the veterinary surgeons who are attending the sick animals that the disease resembles the cerebro-spinal meningitis, from which human beings suffer. The disease is thought to be caused by an unbealthy atmosphere. The dates avenue stables are old and inferior in many respects to the other car-stables in the city, which accounts, it is said, for the large number of sick horses. There have been four cases in the Reed avenue stables,

but no deaths. The drivers say the disease is generally prevalent at this season of the year.

The reported mortality among horses in Canada, caused by a new and terrible epizootic, coupled with the prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the stables of the Brooklyn Railroad Companies, has created alarm among the owners of horses in this city. As yet, however, neither of these scourges has made its appearance here. A few animals belonging to the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company were attacked with a disease resembling the meningitis, but they have now recovered, and there is no indication that it is likely to prevail to any extent.

THE QUEEN'S GRAMMAR. Dublin Mail: There never was a Queen's speech which did not contain a grammatical error. So says tradition. We will not say there is any flagrant deviation from the rules of Line is any flagrant deviation from the raise of Lindley Murray in the document read by Lord Cairns on Thuriday, but it is certainly one of the most complicated pieces of English ever committed to paper. The fourth paragraph, which alludes to the negotiations that took place before the Conference, is a most marvelous sensence; but it sinks into insignificance before the fifth paragraph, in which we are informed that the Powers of Europe required to be expanded and worked out by negotiation. Perhaps this ambiguity of diction is prompted by delicacy: certain Powers may desire expansion which can only be arrived at by working out (of Europe) of some other Power. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth paragraphs air commence with a participial phrase—a horrible remnant of the Latth ablative absolute, which ought to be banished from all decent English composition. In the tenth paragraph the redundancy of the conjunction "and" must strike even a casual reader. But it must be a difficult matter to write a Queen's speech, and, as no one ever pays much attention to it, it is of very little consequence in what language the subject matter is clothed. ley Murray in the document read by Lord

LAYING FOR HIM.

Detroit Pres Press.

It having come to the cars of the United
States officials at this point that Big English,
the bootblack, had a handful of lend nickels in ion, the boy was yesterday interview

ed on the subject.
"Yes; I've got nineteen bad nickels in my trousers pocket," was his prompt reply.

"And what are you doing with them?"

"floiding right to 'em. You needn't think

"Holding right to 'em. You needn't think you've got a case sgain me, for you haven't."
"How did you get those bad pieces?"
"Rich man, who shall be nameless—black his boots every morning—hands me out a lead nickel—thinks he's got a soft thing on me, but I'm layin' for him!"
"How!"
"Why, he's got a daughter 'bout my age. I'll be thinkingsof marrying in two or three years more, and I'll shoulder a bag of his nickels, walk into the parlor, and gently say: 'Mister man, I love thy fair daughter, and I demand her hand in marriage. Behold the proofs of your vile perfifty, and come up to the rack or go to the jug!' You just keep still and let him shower out his bogus coins. I sin't handsome, but I'm a terror to plan!"

PRAYING FOR THE PRESIDENT. At the "Inauguration" prayer-meeting in Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, the Charles

Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon, the Charles Street Presbyterian Church was crowded long before the hour for bertinning the services, and an overflowing meeting was held in Dr. Wylie's church near by. After many carnest prayers had been offered for Gov. Hayes and his wife, Mr., Thomas P. Hill first prayed for them, and then that the rival of the Calef Magistrate in the recent election might bear his disappointment with equanimity. George H. Stuart made the closing prayer, saying:

We would desire to unite in prayer and thankagiving for what, O God, Thou hast done for us, and that we exhibit to a whole civilized world a nation changing rulers, and changing them peaceably. We pray also that the blessing of God may accompany in his private life him who led our armies to victory. May the President elect know no North and no South in his Administration; may Mrs. Hayes be ever an example of a Christian wife and a Christian mother. We also pray for the Vice-President and his family. We pray Thee also to remove all party strife and all party bitterness from our land. Let peace soon reign in the troubled States of the South, and may all have their rights guaranteed to them.

THE INAUGURATION OX.

some years past has been a fatted ox bearing the name of the President-elect. Four years the name of the President-elect. Four years ago the gigantic bovine was exhibited in a shasty put up near Pennsylvania avenue, and one morning Senator Wilson, with a friend, dropped in to see him. The friend, who believes that a little fun occasionally is good even for legislators, created quite a sensation in the Senate Chamber that afternoon by asserting that to hus personal knowledge Senator Wilson had called to see Gen. Grant, and that the General did not speak to him or take the slightest notice of him. "Il knew it would be so," excrailed not speak to him or take the signtest notice of him. "I knew it would be so," exclaimed Mr. Sumner; "Grant quarrels with every one." And it was not easy to undecelve him, for he never joked and could not understand why others did. "Gov. Hayes" is a red and white Short-horn steer, raised by George Wildes, of Burlington, N. J., and somewhat resembles the "Gen. Grant" exhibited eight years ago, which was afterwards, I believe, to be seen in Boston. "Gov. Hayes" weighs 3,590 pounds, and cost his present owner \$1,050.

MINISTERIAL MUSCLE.

MINISTERIAL MUSCLE.

Cincinnal Enquirer, March 7.

There has been for some time past an unpleasant feeling octween the Rev. Caton, minister of the Sedamsville Presbyterian Church, and part of his congregation. The result was a rupture, and complaint was laid before the Cincinnati Presbytery by a committee of the dissatisfied lambs against their pastor. The matter came before the Presbytery in its session yesterday morning in Johnston's Building, and was referred to a special committee. Meanwhile the Rev. Caton had handed in his resignation. Nevertheless he presented himself before the Committee while it was considering his case, and thereupon a scene ensued that was unexpected. Elder Moore, of the same congregation, who, it is said, is the head of the dissatisfaction against the pastor, walked up to the Rev. Caton and said: "I think you are a fraud and a liar." He had hardly spoken the words when the minister hit "straight from the shoulder," and delivered such a "stinger" in Moore's face that the latter staggered back and came near falling. Interference prevented further trouble, and an effort was made to hush the matter up, but it leaked out yesterday, and occasioned a good deal of outside scandal.

CATCHING A WASP.

New Fork Evening Post.

The following bit of doorstep comedy, enacted last Sunday before one of our brown-stone fronts up-town, shows that our sharp-faced street urchins are in no danger of losing their street urchins are in no danger of losing their reputation for repartee:
Servant (answering door-bell rung by little ragged boy)—"Come, go right away; we have got nothing for you."

Boy—"Haint asked you for nothing yet, have I?"

Servant (banteringly)—"Well, what would you have asked for!"

Boy—"Didn't know but this house was for sale, and if it was I wanted to buy it."

O WOMAN! Two convicts who loved the same woman met in the Alabama State Prison. One was to serve three years, the other five. Long Term said to Short Term, "Don't court her till I get out; Short Term, "Don't court her till I get out; wait two years; give an old convict a chance." Short Term said, "No." Then Long Term struck Short Term and nearly murdered him. But while they were fighting unto death over the chances of the future, their lady fair was having another wooing. When Short Term returned from the hospital to his cell, Long Term had strange news to tell him. She had married the Unknown.

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

A naturalist walks boldly to the front and announces that the preservation of Jonah in the whale's belly was not a miracle. The throat of the whale is large, and is provided with a bag or intestine, so considerable in size that the whales frequently take into it two of their young ones when weak, and especially during a tempest. As this receptacle is furnished with two vents that serve for inspiration, it is claimed that Jonah could have lived there comfortably, and, with a reasonable amount of furniture, for many years, provided he could obtain food and drink. JONÁH AND THE WHALE.

MEASLES EXTRAORDINARY.

MEASLES EXTRAORDINARY.

Ourthage (Mo.) Press.

We learn from Mr. S. G. McCormick, that in one of the school districts of Preston Township, in this county, which has a scholarship of seventy-eight, that there have been ninety-two cases of measles during their provalance this winter, and eight persons are yet in a condition to take them. Out of the ninety-two cases two

measles, or in fact any contagion, has ever had a parallel in the United States.

AN APPEAL.

Aid Asked for Suffering Bosniaus in Dalma

Aid Asked for Suffering Bossians in Dalminton.

To the Estion of The Tribune.

Chicago, March 7.—The following letter, concerning the suffering in Bosnia and Dalmatia, has been sent to me by a lady residing in England, requesting that it might be inserted in the columns of Thin Thisusia.

One feels some hesitation in making appeals of this kind in these times, when so large a class in our own land are enduring much privation; yet doubtless there are many in Chicago who could well spare something of the abundance they possess to assist these sufferers from Turkish oppression and cruelty. "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay nim again." The lady who forwards this states that she, with many others, has a grateful remembrance of the generous and substantial aid rendered by the American people upon former occasions, and desires to have this matter placed before as many as can be reached by your paper.

many as can be reached by your paper.

Miss Johnson, the writer of the following letter, is a granddaughter of the late Sir T. F.
Buxton, and niece of the late Elizabeth Fry, Burton, and niece of the late Elizabeth Fry, both well and widely known in their day as Christian philanthropists. She (Miss J.) and her assistant, Miss Irby, are laboring in these distressed provinces under the auspices of the English Society of Friends, possessing the entire confidence of that body.

Mr. Payn, of Preston, Kean & Co., bankers, No. 100 Washington street, has kindly consented to forward any contributions he may received to forward any contributions he may receive

The following is an extract from a letter written by Miss Johnson, who, with Miss Irby, is at Knta, in Dalmatia, to relieve the distress among the fugitives from Tarkey in that district:

Jan. 24, 1877. - My last letter told you a little o

Arc. 24, 1877.—My last letter told yon a little of the condition of the refugees in Croatia and Slavonia. We are now in Dalmatia, and feel that, and as was the suffering we had already witnessed, till our arrival here we hardly knew what depths could be reached by these poor people.

Accounts from this provinte had, indeed, told us of the hundreds dying of hunger, of the small-pox and famine-typhus, which were raging among the miserable fugitives; but our thoughts were then fully occupied with the scenes immediately surrounding us, and it seemed difficult to believe that worse ones were swarting us.

The Bosnians hereabouts are those who have fied from the southwest, and have come but a little way from their burnt and descerated home; hundreds, indeed, are actually living on the frontier, and some can see from their place of refuge the ruined walls of their cottagus on the distant slopes of the Bosnian hills. From the cruel Turk their lives are, indeed, safe; but the bleak, barren hills of Dalmatta give little more than this security. Food there is none; shelter but little; wood for fuel is scarce, and very dear; and, what is hardest for the poor refugees, little attention is paid to their wants by the Government officials. Today a rumor reached us that, in this respect, matters are to mend; but, up to the present time, four krentzers a day for the old and sick is the utmost which has been given, and that so capriciously and irregularly that it was really no assistance, and we find places where they have received, and do receive, absolutely nothing. In this stony country food is always scarce, even for the inhabitants; but now, owing to the increased demand, Indian corn is eight times dearer than it was this time last year, and it is almost beyond the reach of the penniless malitiude. How those live who have survived, is a mystery. Truly, the little children look like little living corpses; their sunken eyes, drawn lips, and stick-like limbs show what the continual suffering of hunger is; and it is only the str

bare necessaries of life had been provided, this could not be thought of. On our way we bought a large quantity of Indian corn, and, as soon as we arrived, we telegraphed for more, in all £1,000 worth.

The last two days we have been occapied distributing some of this; at the same time giving blankets and warm clothing, which are bitterly needed in the cold north wind which sweeps the gray hills of Dalmatia at this season. Heads or representatives of families were summoned by some active members of a native committee for helping the fingitives, who had already lists in their possession; and, as the names were called out, the poor man or woman stepped forward from the crowd assembled about the gate, bringing a bag or piece of sacking to the door, where a golden heap of corn was pied. A regular quantity was measured out for each person, and, where the family was large, often numbering twefity souls, the supply seemed bountiful. Some small deputices were then and there clothed in warm things, while their bags were being filled. One tiny girl of about 9 years old said her father was lying ill of fever; mother was already dead, and she had come to carry back the corn for the family. A nice new shirt and warm cloak made this little messenger happy. One or two ragged lasts and little boys had their portion,—orphans, no one left to them in the world, but crowded in somewhere with the rest.

Two days' hard work ended, and we found that only a few more than 2,000 people had been helped; but such contrasts between need and supply are only too common.

Our trusty Bosnian helper from Pakratz (himself a retugee of nineteen years' standing, and now well-to-do in his adopted country) has just returned from an expedition across the frontier, where we heard of numbers of poor families escaped from their own villages, and hidding in caves duy out of the rugged hillsides. Accustomed as old Lazar is to the eight of what and poverty, he returns appailed at what has seen; in one place 300 of these wretched people actually starving; l

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Educe of The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 8.—The exercises of the Decennial Anniversary of the Illinois Industrial University will be held at the auditorium of the University Saturday, March 10, 1877.

Anniversary-Day has been annually observed as a holiday; but, as this closes the first decade of the history of the institution, it is thought fit to mark the occasion with exercises of more than ordinary importance and interest. The Governor of the State and several other gentlemen of eminence have accepted invitations to Governor of the State and several other gentlemen of eminence have accepted invitations to be present and participate in the exegrises.

A special train will be run on the Wabash Railway for the free conveyance of members of the General Assembly and State officers. If the weather is favorable, the University Battalion (Sixth Regiment Illinois State Guards) will escort the Governor and other State officers and eighlators from the railroad, and open the exercises with an exhibition-drill.

J. M. GERGORT, Regent.

LOGAN AND BEVERIDGE PETITIONS.

To the Enter of The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., March 7.—According to TRE
TRIBUNN, the Republican platforms does not
permit Congressmen to interfere and dictate on
appointments. Now, what are we to do with
the printed forms for petitions that have been
sent out to us for offices to ex-Senator Logan
and ex-Gov. Beveridge! The people seem kindly disposed to them, and are willing they should
have something. Should the petitions be forwarded to the President at Washington or to
the persons themselves!

ELGIN.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO CAR-LOADS OF horses, among them some matched feams, work horses, and driving horses. Also a let of baggies, harnesses, etc., Saturday, March 10, commencing at 10 a.m., at Whish 6-GO. S. 180 and 194 Washington-34.

PERSONAL Thrormation of thomas Dalkell will be I hankfully received by his sister. Address MAGGIE C. Tribune office. Papers piense copy.

DEISSONAL—EFFIE T., INVING. NEW YORK:
Letter at Tremost will reach "OLD CRIPPLE." OR SALE-100 FERT OF BEST RESIDENCE lots, Dearborn-av.
200 feet of best residence lots, Superior-st., east of

POR SALE—ON WASHINGTON, 276 Last Oblow
FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON, 57. A NEW STOR
To the same of the ready so occupy about the 1
of March. Also 2 on Ads. st. adjoining the same.
terms and price call or address I. & RUSSELL, 88 F
100-st., Chicago, Ill., principal. By the same party
beases on Fullon-st., mear Central Park, at the A
ralifond station. This property is well worthy the att
tion of parties louting for houses.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY ETTE
houses or vacant lots in any last of the city, K
wood, or liyde Park are invited to examine our it
we have several special bargains to offer this mos
and we shall deem it a pleasure to give particula
Prices from \$1,000 to \$50,000. TURNER & BO
Sooms II and 12, 100 Washington-st.

OR SALE, RENT. OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lote; prices and terms to suit everybody jee only 56,35 fedimenth; 20 trains a day, highest land any soburb. (F.J. STOUGH; 125 Bearborn-te.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE - OR EXCHANGE - A BRAUTIFUL Country-seat, 1½ miles from depot, at Henry, Marshall County, likt; large brick house; cost \$20,000; 40 acres of ground; abundance of fruit, fine shrubbery; good society, schools, churches, etc.; a large part of the purchase price will be taken in Chicago property. SNYDER & LEE, 8 and 4 Kentail Building. POR SALE -75 CENTS PER ACRE TO CLOSE AN Estate, 8,000 acres land in Shannon and Oregon Com-ties, Mo.; this perfect; full absurant; serme easy; must be sold; send ofter. J. C. HOYT, 171 Broadway, N. C.

West Side. TO BENT-2 HOUSES ON FULTON-ST., CORNER of Ogjesby, one \$10 and one \$3 till May I, then \$15 and \$30 per month. Inquire at 80 Fulton-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANT HOMES CHEAP-A FEW houses of those sine blocks built by us on Monrosst., Oakley and Warren-avs.. Ront free to good parties until May 10 taking a lease for one year thereafter. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS NICELY wife or single gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen terms reasonable. 72 East Van Buren-se. Van Buren-st.
TO RENT-SUITE OF ROOMS, PARTLY FUR
nished for light housekeeping, with every convenience, at 622 Wabash-sv.

Stores.
Stores TO RENT-178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE THE PAL.

Ther House-Store and 32 rooms above from May
next. B. GRUSSMAN, Room 3, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO BENT-AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES-rooms, and offices. Apply at office of Trustees of New berry estate, 42 Wells-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-SMALL-SIZED HOUSE, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av., from May I or before; must be first-class in all respects. Address, with particulars, W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES IN ALL FARTS of the exty, for customers, B. L. BITCHCOCK & CO., renting agency, 140 LaSalle-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-M STORE AND BASK-ment, or whole building for wholesale business, on South Water-st. Inquire at SILVREMAN'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

A MOUNTS OF \$500 OR MORE TO LOAN ON REAL estate in Onleago or vicinity; \$1,000 or more on Illinois farms; \$9 per cent, B. L. PKASE, Room 28 Resper Block.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNBERS private onice, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Boom 5 and 6. Established 1854. A DVANCES ON PIANOS, HOUSEHOLD AND other goods stored with Chicago Storage House, 19 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State. Safe storage; low A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVal, diamonds, gold watches, and on houses on
eased ground or collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room S.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO
lean on real estate in sums from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Hawley Building, 142 Dearborn-st.

C. COLE & \$0., 144 DEARBORN-ST. HAS
catal \$5 or 5 years. Li. money to losn in sums to suit at a and so recutate 3 or 5 years

For Salke-MORTGAGE NOTES, \$1.800, PATAble one, two, and three years, guaranteed by good
parties; securities abundant and perfectly safe. JAMES

A. WHITAKER, 250 Fifthay. HAVE \$18,000 TO INVEST IN A SPECIALTY with smart man who has \$6,000 to \$8,000. Address 70, Tribune office. COANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL, L and on good collsterals. G. PARRT, Hoom 8, 50 Washington-48.

Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNINproved real estate in Chicago and vicinity at current rates. ADOLPH LOEB 4 BROTHER, 129 and 131 reat rates. ADOLPH LORB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 lasalic-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 8 Mand's per cent; large sums at 7; improved city property. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalic-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON CITY M vonchers, warehouse receipts for produce, and on rents and mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS TO SUIT—ON IMproved and unimproved city property and vicinity, at 8 and 9 per cent; large sums with large margin at 7. F. A. HRNSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st., Bagon 4. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE M ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at current rates; MEAD & COR., 155 Lacalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
warehouse receipts, and furniture, 166 Washing-MONEY TO DOAN ON WAITCHES, DIAMONS, ton-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—\$500, 8800, \$1,000, AND \$4,000 ON Cook County real estate. JOHN C. LUNG, 72 East Washington-st.

7 PER CENT—WE HAVE \$50,000 TO LOAN IN Innoverse of the state of the cook o

TURNER & BOND, Rooms 11 and 12, 102 Washington-st.

\$2.000 TO \$25,000 AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON productive Chicago property at 8 per cent; farm loans in Illinois 9 per cent. DRAN 4 PAYNE, northease corner Bandolph and Dearborn-sta.

\$100,000 IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UP-proved Chicago property and Illinois farms. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, attorneys. 102 Washington-st. BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE—THE FRAME HOUSE NO. 61 EAST Ingle-st., consaming 12 rooms, with 5 years least of lot; bar-room fixtures, kitchen furniture, bedsteads, bedsling, etc., for sain six bargain; a rare chance for the right party, as the house has been formerly occupied as an emigrant hotel, and for final basiness there in no better location in Chicago, being exactly opposite the depot of the C. 8.7, W. R. R., and within easy ac the effect obtained A.N. W. R. R., and writife superconsider the control of the

\$3.000 A MANUFACTURING COMPANY NOT ment to a good party to invest \$5.000. Best of references given. Address \$43,700.000. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR IOWA LAND WILL EXCHANGE GOOD CITY property on the West Side. Inquire of the engineer of Marine Bullding, corner of Lake and LaSailasts. Chicago.

HAVE 400 ACRES OF LAND IN MARIER COUNTY, Missouri, free and clear, perfect title, and taxes paid up to date, which I will exchange for good personal property in the city. Address Sil. Tribane.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO GIVE for \$2.500 equity in a new 2-story and basement (well built) brick. In best part of North Side, east of Clark, south of Division? Fig. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE: MODERN TO Chicago property. T. A. S., 198 Superior-st., Room 6, Cleveland, O., for Chicago property. T. A. S., 198 Superior-st., Room 6, Cleveland, O., NATANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLERE SUBURRAN

& Chycland, O.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-CLEAR SUBURBAN
lots and personal property for a home on the
North Side, in good neighborhood. P 54, Tribune.

WANTED — A FARM IN THE VICINITY OF
Genera, Ill., in exchange for good, clear Chreago
property. SNYDER & LEE, 3 and 40 endail Building. Books, CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-BIG PRICES PAID FOR Manderd works of any kind. Callege address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn Ma.

CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-Sta.

DHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, 51.

Arbois's Writing Firsts, 50 cents per quarts, fair better the sayon pencils, 60 cents per quarts, pair betaspon pencils, 60 cents per dosen, pians books, 10 cents per quire.

Buribut note papers, 10 cents per quire.

Good writing paper, 25 cents for five quires.

Cash paid for books.

MILLER'S Cheap Book Store, 102 Madison-st. WANTED-A GOOD 6 OR 8 HORSE POWER EN

W ANTED-ENGINE AND BOILER, 2 TO 4 HORSE power; mant be cheap. Address O 15, Tribune.

WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND SCREWentiting from lathe, 20-theb, swing; and 6 feet between centres. G., W. & V. COAL CO., 16 West Van
Burch-St.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "shysters" and parties without responsibility "claiming the shifting to perform was its well moved to be liegal. You throw away time in the country Divorces procured according to law. Law office of MONTOOMERT, in a washington-sis. Boom is.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OFFAIRED to story Bate and Territory, for incompatibility or other easures; 'dirties years' experience. A. J. DEATER, 129 Dearborn-8. Room 8 and & Chicago, Ill. M. B.—Unquestionable references. For after decrees. N. B.—Unquestionable references. For after decre Divorces LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OSTAINE Discrept State and Territory for incompatibility sits. Resistance unaccessory. For after decree, 121 per experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 130 DearbornWANTED-MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD MEN; FLENTY STAtion work; also a gardeser who understands dowem and dot-bed work. R. F. CHRISTIAN & GO., 500
South Water-M., Room 2.

Miscelanacous

WANTED SMART MEN IN EVERT PART OF

Country for a business especially sakeped for ligent men. We are enabled to ofter rare Induced
to parties having means to invest in a permanent of
prise or to these whose capital il limited. Goods
400 ner cent profit and sell resulting every where,
samp for papers, or call on BAY & CO., Chicago,
samp for papers, or call on BAY & CO., Chicago, WANTED-A MAN WHO IS ADOT!
WANTED-A MAN WHO IS ADOT!
Weep time; some but experiences at
ply, Call at Chicago Meat Preserving
Ply, Call at Chicago, Meat Preserving W have too much ability to engage in a person of are seeking sidealy and lucrative worthy their attention, every applicant must and full percentary of past business experient dress W. J. Hol. La. N. D. a. Co., S. Lake-at, O. WANTED-ENTERPRISING MAN WHO thorough knowledge of commission grain and who can influence consignments. Address Tribune office.

WANTED-1,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ON a cill a new so-cont article; ramilies will wan it to each; prodes good; participare free. Address Ad

WANTED-SMART, CULTURED HAN TO GO TO no other need apply: \$25,000 invested. Address P. St. Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED-ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN. IN CITY and country, to sell our elegant marie apring cards, and country, to sell our elegant marie apring cards, price, 50 cents; good profit to agenust teard-case and species touts maked for 40 cents in currency or stamps by agric Spring Card-Case Co., 7.0. Ros 185 Chicage.

WANTED-TO A.F. & A. WASONS—A SPLENDID chance; permanent and profitable business; good salesmen wanted. 145 Clark-st., Room 34.

WANTED-AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE; NO matter what you are selling. Drop a nostal card, for particulars to HOLMES & MEHRITT, 125 Dearbornste., Room 21:

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL BY work, one that can cook, wash, and from a Apply at 1222 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIA
girl to do general housework. Must be a goo
cook. References required. Apply between: 10 and
z m. at 48 South Peorla 48. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL MANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL STI West Congresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO ALL THE WORK IN a family of three. Call this morning at 218 Sound Royne-ay. No Irish need apply.

WANTED-NURSE, A COMPETENT, MIDDLE and woman to take care of a child 5% years of Apply at once at the office of CHAS. OOSSAGE 4 OOSSAGE 4 OOSSAGE 4 OOSSAGE 4 OOSSAGE 5 WANTED-PIRST-CLASS IRONERS ON NEW Shirta S76 Milwankee-av

Conchimen. Tenmspers, etc., ITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) to take care of horses; he is willing to work or annal pay: best of references. W 17. Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

agron-se.

NITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GI

past 20, with some knowledge of housekeeping o

past 20, with some knowledge of housekeeping o

that the gafe, but pleasant place. Hol, fribune of

Employment Agencies
SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF
first-class female help, of all nationalities, can be
suited at first. S. LAPRISE'S, 50% test Madison-st.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Scandinavian or Germane female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av. Miscellaneous.

Cituation wayren-will file Lady wild answered advertisement German governess, vec. have the kindness to send her address, as we lost it. 178 Schiller-st.

MUSICAL. A NOTHER CH \$175 will buy a fine carved case, made by J. P. Hale,

## 200 will buy a fine carved case, made by Wm. P. Renerson.
## 225 will buy a fine carved case, made by Wm. Knabe.
## 275 will buy a fine carved case, made by Hallen.
Dayls & G.
Organs for #25, \$20, \$30, \$50, \$75, \$100.

W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State sine Adams-sts.

A SPECIAL CHANCE—AN RLEGANT ROSE WOODThe octave planoforte, with agrade and all other
improvements. handsome case, carved legs and tyre.
Price, \$200. R. T. MASTIN, 158 State-sts.

DEGREE BROS. PLANOS AND ENTRY ORGANS
for sale and for rent; lowest prices and castlest terms
in the city. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-st.

(TUR OLD RELIABLE HARDMAN PLANO, SQUARE,
grand, and upright, have been in the warted: 31
years, the cheapent first-class planu in the world. For
sale, wholesale and resail, only by R. T. MASTIN, 151
State-st.

\$100 WILL BUY AN RLEGANT ROSE WOOD
planoforce, with agrade, French action, and
all new improvements, warranted for ave years. E.
T. MARTIN 103 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

South Mide.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—DESIRABLE front rooms and mitter with board; baths, hot and cold water, set; clay board and metab aton.

76 EAST VAN BULEN-ST., KRAIL STATE—with use of plano.

PRAIRIE OR MICHIGAN-AVS.—GENTLEMAY and wife May 1, and two gentlemen how, can be furnished with home conform; references required Address X 90, Tribune office.

Two Young office.

Two Young Mrs. Wishing A Good Hom.

I with every convenience had home comfort of an and not in strictly private family near Washington Park, North Side. Address O St. Tribune office. NEVADA HOTEL, 146 AND 180 WABASH AV., third door north of Moarce-st. First class board, 85, 85, and 87 per week; "Insulation, 81, 80 per day."

OT. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OFFORTAB Pulmer House-Rooms with board 80 to 87 a week; rooms without board 80 to 87 a week;

MISCELLANEOUS. PINE MINK SATS REDUCED TO SIS. ELEGANT ceal-airs sets reduced to Sis. Seal sacqued Balf mensi prices, to close out the fur stock. H. T. Mail-TIN, 154 State-st.

NOTICE-I WILL FAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR issides and genus cast-off clothing. Pinnes call we send word by mail to P. LEVY, 2805 South Clark-st.

WANTED-SOME ONE HAVING THE FACILITIES to manufacture and introduce a new steam governor; no recovering arms; will bear investigation, for particular address 4. W. Collect, Alton, ill.

WANTED-FOR CASH-A BARGAIN IN A SECTION of the particular address 4. W. Collect, alton, ill.

WANTED-FOR CASH-A BARGAIN IN A SECTION of the particular address 4. W. Collect, alton, ill.

WANTED-SOR CASH-A BARGAIN IN A SECTION of the particular address of the second control of the particular address of the pa WANTED-A SET OF TINNER'S TOOLS; MUST be cheap, Address, giving list and price, E 17, \$2.500 A YEAR TO AGENTS, OUTPIT AND \$2.500 A YEAR TO AGENTS, OUTPIT AND I. WORLD & CO., Bt. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-WEDNESDAY EVENING, PAPER PARCEL, containing four account books supposed to have been taken from buggy traveling from Lassile-st, to western-av, and probably thrown away on fading the contents of no value. Five delians reward will be given if returned to its North Cinton-st., and no questions asked. G. HERMANN & CU. OST-ON WEDNESDAY APTERNOON, A PAR of spectacles. The finder will be rewarded beaving them at at Chlumet-av. LJ of spectacles. The Ender will be revaided by seaving them at di Galumet-av.

TAKEN UP-A DARK RED COW. OWNER GAN have same by wearing property and paying charges it TURNER'S City Stangates-thouse.

SEWING MACHINES. NEW AND LATEST IMPROVED SINGER M. chines, not three weeks since menufactured Stewart; each machine bears his name; price the appearing sinch man complete and verranced. In LABSEN, 300 East Division-et.

NEW LATEST SINGER, 529; HOWE, 625; VICTO N. 530; Singer No. 3, 425; machines repeated; a care within two blocks; chespess, hest place, to buy, Maddhen, 55.

PASTRISS WANTED—84.600 TO 85.000—THE W Pres Metallic Ornament Company, of the Long, a live, active mass with the mountain machinery, covers cight States; have all necessary machinery, otto, charge prest, good machinery to republish as tress as above, 805 Sorth Sixth-su, 84. Author

# The Tribune.

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tress

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, ill.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre. Haverly's Theatre.

OME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. and A. M.—Special munication on Friday at 4 b. m., at 134 Twenty-nd-st. Work, F. C. Degree. Regular Commun-mat7:80 p. m. Work, F. C. Visiting brethren laily invited. By order of the W. M. E. Z. HERRICK, Sec. HENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.-122 LaSalle-st. Special Communication this Cri-evening at 7:50 o'clock for work on the E. A. de . By order of the S. W. E. N. TUCKER, Sec. FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exhange yesterday closed at 95#. Gnoven has been sworn in as Senator from

oregon. Of his election there was no doubt, and there was no rival claimant. But the cenate has yet to deal with the manner of ais election, the charges of bribery preferred tion therewith, and the little affair of CRONIN. His day of reckoning is yet to

.The storm of the past thirty-six hours, which in Chicago lacked only intense acompanying cold to have entitled it the rank f blizzard, extended far west, and, surging ith the dignity of a full blizzard in a temerature of 14 degrees below zero, howled rengeful requiem over that entomological max and abstract of appetite, the Rocky untain locust or grasshopper. The good ople of the favored region of Nebraska, death recently, were on the verge of desnguished zephyr, and the precocious grass-opper had waxed hale and hungrier in heed-as contempt of the Probabilities. He is now a corpse. It's an ill wind, etc.

All doubts concerning the attitude of Mr. sident HAYES were set at rest yesterday by his speech in the Senate in connection with the admission of ex-Gov. Grover as enator from Oregon. Mr. CONKLING, while ground that his was a prima facie case of election not disputed or contested, took occa-sion to place himself squarely on the side of President Haves in reference to the cases of uisiana and South Carolina; and, alough not so directly combating the posiporters of the policy of pacification and self-

The country will not be paralyzed with each and all of the Cabinet nominations. No higher compliment could be paid to the ex-cellence of President Hayas' selections than lied in the fact that they do not meet with the approval of the man that controls the Ring and operates the machine in Pennrfully part withal, could inflict no lamity which disguised a greater blessing. And yet it might have been vastly otherwise if the son of his father had been retained at

New York State is waking up to the necessity of sustaining the efforts of President HAYES to institute the reforms set forth in his letter of acceptance and his inaugural address. Our dispatches give a report of the notable meeting of the merchants in Wall street yesterday, whereat the business men with great zeal and unanimity declared their sympathy with the President in his determination to oversity as a Admiristration. mination to organize an Administration thoroughly in accord with his aims and pur-poses. The Union League also took decisive action last evening in support of the President as against the hostile faction in the Senate, and a meeting of business men has been called in Albany to indorse the course of the President. The voice of Ch should not be silent. Let the metropo the Northwest do its part in holding u

The small vote by which Mr. SHERMAN'S nomination as Secretary of the Treasury was confirmed probably furnishes no criterion by which to predict the fate of the remaining appointments. Solely upon partisan grounds the Democrats voted solid against Mr. SHERMAN, whose prominence in the Louisiana investigation thoroughly and bitterly antagonized the adherents of Thuran against him. It is believed, however, that organized opposition to the Cabinet confirmations upon the part of the Senate Democrats will coase with the case of Mr. SHERMAN, and that

higher, at \$9.50@9.55 for April and \$9.62}
@9.65 for May. Meats were steadier, closing
at 4½ for loose shoulders, 7½ for short-ribs,
and 7½ for short-clears. Highwines were steady, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed 2 pe higher, at \$1.25 for March and \$1.26 for April. Corn closed to higher, at 39 o for March and 44 o for May. Oats closed dull, at 33c for March and 36c asked for May. Rye was firmer, at 611 663 to. Barley was easier, closing at 63c for March and 52 625 to April. Hogs were active and a shade lower than Wednesday, closing Wednesday, closing steady, at \$5.15@5.75 for poor to choice grades. Cattle were active and firm, with sales at \$3.15@5.62}

Senator J. G. BLAINE's speeches would carry more weight if he would be more accurate in his statements of fact. For example, in his speech of Wednesday, speaking of Packard's right to the Governorship of

Louisiana, he said:

There may be some technicality, there may be some keen form of logic which I have not yet heard, and of which I do not think I shall ever be neard, and of which I do not think I shall ever be able to comprehend, by which a man who received nearly a thousand more votes than the Electoral ticket received was not elected Governor when the Electoral ticket was chosen.

The election returns of Louisiana do not pear out this assertion. By the Returning Board count the Republican Electors for the State at large received 75,135 votes, and by the same count PACKARD received 74,624 votes for Governor. Take the Democratic ount; it returned 77,174 votes for the Reablican Electors for the State at large, and 76.477 votes for PACKARD for Governor. By either of those counts did PACKARD receiv as many votes as HAYES. It would promot the credibility of Mr. BLAINE if he make his assertions conform more nearly to

Judge David Davis does not turn out

be a first-class investment for the Democratic party. He gave assurances to the Republican caucus at Washington that he was not a Democrat; that, while he should maintain his independence, he shall vote with the Republicans, and will support the dministration of President HAYES. the Senate Committees he was selected as a Republican, and appointed as such to the Judiciary and another Committee. The Democratic caucus seems to have been seri-ously disgruntled by this action of Judge Davis, but we do not understand why. Judge Davis was never a Democrat, nor di he ever profess to be. His name was used at Cincinnati and at St. Louis as a caudidate for the Democratic nomination without any authority from him that he was a Democrat. That he is and will be an independent and fearless Senator we have no doubt. He will vote on all questions as his judgment may direct; but being an anti-slavery man all his life, and never having acted with the Democratic party, he will naturally vote with the Republicans, except on such questions of minor consequence as his judgment may incline him to vote otherwise.

It ought to be evident to the Illinois Leg slature that the large cities of this State re quire a more rigid Vagrant act in order to furnish adequate protection against the thieves, and burglars, and confidence operat-ors, and bunko men, and roughs who infest the cities, and can now only be successfully prosecuted when apprehended in some over statute. If any of our legislators are yet in doubt about this, we would direct their attion of Mr. Blank as to provoke a reply from that gentleman, Mr. Conkling's speech left no room for doubt that he will hencethe present Vagrant law. It does not reach the notorious thieves at all, since they cannot be arrested on sight. A warrant is required, and no mat ter how well known to the police terror at the intelligence that SIMON CAM- as professional thieves, they may run into rate without coming under the Vagrant law They also enjoy the widest latit'de in regard to change of venue, and always take the cases away from the regular Police Justices, to whom they may be well known, and go before a neighboring Justice whose practice is mainly civil, and whose chief interest is sylvania—the boss of all the ringsters, the chiefest among the machine politicians. If there is any one thing that the new Administration will be fortunate in failing to secure, it is the support and co-operation of Simon Cameron. He could take away nothing with which President Hayes will so Justices who have had most experience with the criminal class in this city, agree that the Vagrant law should be made much stricter in terms, and that at present it is not at al

The Coroner's jury which has for over two months been investigating the Ashtabula calamity has agreed upon its verdict. The conclusions reached are the result of the most careful inquiry into every minute fact connected with the science of bridge-building, and particularly with reference to iron
structures. Practical engineers from all
parts of the country have examined the
wreck and given testimony as to the character of the work, and it cannot be charged
that the jury either neglected anything in the
performance of its duty or evinced the
slightest partiality for the Railroad Company
or any person connected the rwith. The or any person connected the rewith. The disaster were what the investigators wanted and with this object in view they sought far and wide for every scrap of evidence which would throw light apon the subject. Hav-ing thus prepared the way for an intelligent opinion upon the causes of the disaster, they assert in the most unequivocal terms that the responsibility for the great loss of life at Ashtabula rests with the Railroad Company, declaring that a careful inspection of the bridge at any time since its completion could not have failed to discover all its defects. These de fects are given in detail, and are in them selves a strong indictment against the cor-poration which suffered such a death-trap to lie in the path of thousands of unsuspectin travelers. The Company is also censure

verdict of the Coroner's jury is of no account, and the long and patient investigation as well have been omitted altogether.

THE MACRINE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT The proceedings of the Senate in the case of the Presidential appointments of Cabinet officers is unprecedented in the history of the United States. Even when the political majority of the Senate has been opposed to the incoming President, it has been conceded that he was so entitled to choose his own constitutional advisers that the nominations have been confirmed without delay, without question, and without reference or division. The Senate, in which the Republicans have for common to choice. Sheep were dull and nominal. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.12\frac{1}{2}\$ in greenbacks at the close. Cincinnati, where Mr. Haves was nominated have hastened to make objections to the have hastened to make objections to the composition of the Cabinet, and to formally challenge the Southern policy which they assume the President has adopted. Mr. Blank has conspicuously put himself forward to antagonize the President. The operation has adopted in the Cabinetic Cabinet position he makes is to the Southern policy, which, he says, "it is rumored in the lob-bies" the President has adopted, and, lest some rival may get before him, he hastens to denounce that policy.

This exhibition of temper is perhaps

little precipitate. The President has not yet had the chance of advising with his Cabinet, and can, therefore, have had no opportunity of adopting a policy. His Administration i unformed, because of the discourtesy of the Senate ring. Nor can the country be deceived by any loud noise in the Senates or elsewhere concerning the Southern policy.
The country is well aware that the President, instead of asking each of the faction leaders to designate one of his friends to take a Cab inet office, has selected his Cabinet without reference to his own or the prospects of any other person for the succession. Mr. BLAINE, a year ago, made a bold strike for popular favor by denouncing JEFF Davis for the cruelties at Andersouville. His glory on that occasion was exalted by his Georgia rival in debate, and the same wave of excitement carried both BLANK and HILL into the Senate. We think Mr. BLAINE will find it s somewhat more difficult feat to gain popularity by making war upon the President of larity by making war upon the President of the United States, elected in preference to himself by the Republican party, than it was to denounce Andersonville and JEFF DAVIS.

The country, however, will place the provocation for this unseemly attack upon the President the second day after his inauguration, and for this unseemly attempt to defeat his choice of a Cabinet, precisely where it belongs. The war upon the President. proclaimed by the Senate machine ring, is the war of the monstrous Congressional combination to control absolutely the power of removal and appointment and of dis to the President. The President has announced that this system shall domineer no longer, and the country well understands that this is the trouble exciting these ring gentlemen to war, and not any special interest in the handful of carpet-baggers in two Southern States.

Suppose this war be carried to its logical s, what will be its course? The Republican Senators are unitedly to vote against and reject the Cabinet nominations of the President. They are then to divide themselves into distinct bodies, each under a chosen Captain. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, the Pacific States, the Central, the Northwest, and the South are each to furnish a Chief; this Chief, after consultion with his followers, is to select a man to represent him in the Cabinet, and to take care that his friends shall have the full tions that that is the only Cabinet to which the Senate will give its consent. If the war is to be carried on. let the real cause of the unpleasantness be avowed, and let Mr. BLAINE and the other members of the machine have the courage and the frankness to tell the country that the President has not asked them to select his Cabinet, as they are determined he must do. Let them tell the country that he should not be permitted to re-establish the old constitutional system. which deprives the machine of its spoils and its dictatorship. If there is to be a war within the Repub-

lican party, which of these belligerent Senators will have the manliness and the courage to frankly state the real grievance, and appeal to the country or to the party against the President on such an issue as that? It is a natural but none the less unfortunate mistake of aspiring gentlemen to magnify their own importance. The country may have a very high and just estimate of the ability and character of distinguished politicians, but that estimate rarely equals that made by these politicians of themselves. It was claimed, for instance, at Cincinnati, by the friends of half a dozen gentlemen, that the success of the party and the salvation of the country depended on the nomination of one of them. The Convention, however, was satisfied that the country demanded reform, and that the country would not accept as a possible reformer any man who was himself a part of the corruptions and abominations to be reformed. It therefore selected Gov. HAYES, and in the platform on which he was nomi-nated and in his letter of acceptance it was written, in all the emphasis of a solemn pledge, that this business of Congressions control of the Civil Service and Congression al dictation to the President in the selection of public officers should be tolerated no longer, but should be extirpated as a great moral and political crime and abuse. These gen-tlemen should remember that, while they laugh at platforms and treat solemn pledges as Pickwickian declarations, the new President is a man of a different mold, with a concience not dulled by the desperate strivings of ambition, and with a truth unsullied by any form of corruption, personal or political, and that it was because of this piedge, and because it was believed he would redeem it, that the Republican party escaped the defeat which had been invited by the corruptions

and scandals of the very men who now assail travelers. The Company is also censured for its violation of the Ohio State law in neglecting to use the proper precautions against fire from stoves, and the Chief Engineer of the Ashtabula Fire Department is censured for his failure to make even the alightest effort to save the lives of passengers in the burning wreck. The verdict amounts to a terrible moral indictment of the Railroad Company. But it goes no further. Railroad companies care nothing for moral indictments; it is criminal indictments that are troublesome, and unless the finding of the Ashtabula jury shall be followed up by a vigorous prosecution, under the

dates for the next Presidency, and of the entatives at the next election. Let us have peace, but, peace or war, let us have

From the time it became definitely known that President HAYES had determined to offer ex-Senator Carl Schuzz a position in offer ex-Senator Cam. Schurz a position in his Cabinet, a formidable effort was made by what may be called the old ring politicians to induce him to reconsider his decision and reject the German-American statesman. This effort signally failed,—fortunally both because the presence of Mr. Schurz in the Cabinet will give it additional threath and heaves the tional strength and dignity, and because the President's firmness in this instance be tokens the strength of character which will be so necessary all through his Administra-tion in resisting the pressure of the machine politicians. But the machine fellows did not give up their fight even after Mr. Schuzz was nominated and his name sent in, and found even United States enators willing to lend themselves to the scheme of embarrassing the new President at the very beginning of his term in order to gratify personal spleen and protect the ma-chine interests. To fully appreciate the outrage upon the President and the people in this matter, two things must be kept well in mind, viz.: (1) It is the highest privilege of the President to make up his official family from gentlemen of his own selection, and it is a palpable discourtesy as well as infringe-ment of what uniform precedent has accord-ed to a new President since the foundation of the Government to refuse him the choi of his most intimate advisers and assistants and (2) it is not denied by any one that Care Schurz is one of the ablest statesmen and leading publicists of the country, and that not another man in the United States is bet ter fitted to partake of the administration of the Government and direct the importan affairs of the Interior Department.

is incumbent on the Senators who have prostituted their high positions to the use of the machine politicians to explain to the country why they have done so. If it is because Schunz is an abler man than any one of them, and they are fearful of the recognition his services may obtain from the ople, let them say so. If it is because he has consistently denounced corrupt politi-cians and their machinations, let them say so. If it is because he sided with Senator Sun-NER in antagonizing some of the most serious mistakes of the last Administration, let them say so. If it is because he formerly, as a member of the United States Senate, encountered these opponents in fair, open debate and worsted them, let them say so If it is because he contributed notably to the success of the Republican cause in the late campaign by repudiating the nepotism and favoritism of Gen. Grant's Administration, and promised better things from Mr. HAYES, let them say so. If it is because he is German by birth, let them say so. If the opposition to Mr. Schusz springs from any one or all of these causes, it is proper that the people should understand it, so that they may fairly decide between Mr. Schurz and his antagonists.
Our own notion is, that, while spleen a the recollection of former defeat when cross ing lances with SCHURZ, and jealousy of his strong hold on the people, have som to do with this Senatorial opposition, the against, him is on account of his well-known devotion to the principles of Civil-Service Reform. As Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Schurz will be the chief of vast system of official patronage, in cluding the Indian Agencies, the Patent Office, and the Pension Agencies,—a system

not only extensive at the Capital but ramifying throughout the entire country. There is establish such rules and regulations in the various branches of his Department as are necessary to purify them of the past and existing abuses, and cause them to be adminis-tered in the interest of the Government rather than in the interest of the machine politicians. It is not at all unlikely that the machine Congressmen foresee that when they go to Mr. Schuzz to dictate appointees who will pack conventions and assist their renomina tion he will politely decline. To Sena tors who shall try to impose upon him ap-pointments that are "on the make," he will undoubtedly reply that the present Administration is fully committed to the policy of reforming the Civil Service, and cannot lend itself to aid such business. This, we fancy, is the main cause for the antagonism to Carl Schurz, assisted to some extent by personal spite and jealousy; and, if we are right in this supposition, the opposition to him will only strengthen President Haves and the

people in standing by him. ELECTION JUDGES AND CLERKS. nois Legislature the draft of a law enabling the people to choose annually the judges and clerks who shall have charge of the elections to occur during the course of the following year. If passed, as it should be, if both parties in the Legislature desire honest elections, this act will go far toward preventing a repetition of such scenes as dis-graced the charter election in this city two years ago and the South Town election last year. It will take the appointment of elec-tion judges and clerks out of the hands of partisan Boards, who are now at liberty to select two secundrelly Democrats and a con-niving Republican, or vice versa, and it will enable the people at a general election to select the guardians of the ballot-boxes from

both parties.
Senator Hunr's bill is modeled after, though not an exact imitation of, the Pennsylvania law which was framed by Mr. Buckalew, the well-known Electoral reformer. It provides that three election judges and two clerks shall be chosen in every voting precinct on the general election day in November, who shall serve at all elections for State, county, and township officers during the year following, and also act as a Board of Registry in their respective districts. It is also provided that every citizen who votes shall be entitled to cast three votes for election judges, which he may cumulate or distribute as he sees fit, and two votes for clerks, which he may dispose of in like manner. The three candidates having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected judges, and the two candidates for clerks having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected clerks. This is the free ballications.

ence is that the judges and clerks selected would only act for municipal elections when they occur on the same day as State, county, or town elections. Even the passage of Mr. Kamor's Town Elections act, which brings the city and town elections on the same day, would not apparently help the matter, since that act provides that the judges and clerks appointed for the city-election shall serve for the town election also. Mr. Hunr's bill might be amended to advantage so as to pro-vide that wherever, the voting precincts in city elections correspond with those of the State, county, or town elections, the judges and clerks chosen by the people shall serve as at all other elections.

It is to be hoped the bill will pass. It

seems to offer more protection against re-peating and ballot-box stuffing than any other device that has been suggested, and it certainly prevents the manipulation of the polls by the official Boards to whom the se-lection of election fudges and clerks is now intrusted.

BLAINE'S ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT. A Washington special, referring to BLAINE'S speech picking a quarrel with President

HAYES, SAVS: It has been supposed that Mr. CONKLING would lead the opposition, for he has more to grieve over, but Mr. BLAINE seems to have taken up the bludbut Mr. Blaine seems to nave taken up the olug-geon, and, disregarding the custom which has kept new Senators in the background, has sprung to the leadership of the Senate, usurping Mr. Morrow's functions, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, is, according to usage, the person to take charge of the cases now under consideration in the Senate.

consideration in the Senate.

Mr. Blainz left no room to doubt that he means to wage open warfare against the policy of pacifying the South. If he stood alone, he said, he would never consent to the abandonment of the gallant men at the South who had cast their lot with the

Republican party.

The key-note of the sudden attack which has been made upon President HAYES' Southern conciliation policy by the BLAINE faction of malcontents is the plea that the Repub-lican party must not abandon the protection of the colored people in the South, and they propose to make war upon the President if he takes any step which looks to them like such an abandonment. The plea is a sophissuch an abandonment. The plea is a sophis-tical one, and its basis is a falsehood. In fourteen of the sixteen Southern States

the opposition to the Republican Administration has absolute control, and these States are in such a condition that the President is never called upon for help, is not likely to be, and is not permitted to interfere. Now, what protection is to be afforded to the colored people of these fourteen States, beginning with Delaware and ending with Texas, by any policy proposed by these critics of the President? There are two other States, Louisiana and South Carolina, under different conditions, although each of them is in dispute and claimed by both parties. What other proclained by both parties. What other protection do these hypercritics propose to guarantee the colored people of Louisiana and South Carolina better or different from what they have already had during the past clight years? What has this protection been worth to them? In what manner has it benefited them? The colored people of these two States have had the active intervention of the army and navy all this time in their behalf. As fast as carpet-bag Governments were pulled down by the White-Liners, they ware set up again by ex-President Graam by the aid of the army and navy. How has it helped the colored people? In these eight years hundreds of negroes have been killed for political reasons, and thousands of others have been assailed, abused, years hundreds of negroes have been killed for political reasons, and thousands of others have been assailed, abused, stripped of their rights, and driven from their homes. How many of the murderers have been hanged by the Republican Admin-istrations in these two States? Not one. How many have been sent to the Penitentiary? Not one. How many of the White-Liners have been tried and punished for the intimidation and bulldozing in the Louisians counties which are under Republican control? Not one. In the only two States where Republican Administrations are in authority there is no actual protection to the colored people. The white officeholders in these two States are not only too feeble in numbers to protect the blacks, but they are ostracized by their own race as social pests.

The President has studied this subject for years. He has arrived at no sudden conclusions. The opinions which he has ex-pressed were not formed yesterday, nor after he received the nomination for the Presidency. They are the mature conclusions of long, thoughtful study and investigation,

dency. They are the mature conclusions of long, thoughtful study and investigation, and they do credit to his judgment and his statesmanship. His conclusion is, that the most efficient and best protection which can be furnished the colored people of the South is to place them in friendly accord with the whites, and to abolish the race-line in politics as it is abolished in the North. He would have the white men of the South, now banded into one party, divided into two parties upon public questions, as they are in the North, and have the blacks attach themselves to these two parties, just as in the North the foreigners are identified with time Republican and Democratic parties, thereby securing protection in their rights from both parties. He believes that the solution of the Southern question in all its aspects lies in the root of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the root of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the recognition of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the recognition of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the recognition of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the recognition of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the recognition of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the recognition of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the recognition of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the resonance of the state of the resonance of the set of the southern question in all its aspects lies in the resonance of the set o the Southern question in all its aspects lies in the removal of these race-entagonisms, and that under such a protection as this the colored people of the South will enjoy their political rights, will secure the benefits of

the part of the Senate Democrate will coase with the case of Mr. Shirman, and that in special to use the proper precautions as use of the Arbitration of the Ohio State law in neglecting to use the proper precautions as use of the shirman that their voices shall be necessary to confirm the remaining appointments is consumed for his failure to make even the alightest effort to save the lives of passes of the Arbitration of the State of the Arbitration of the State of the Arbitration of the Ohio State law in neglecting to use the proper precautions as dust of it who, now that they have assented a party victory, insist upon adhered sharing the highest number of votes shall be declared elected judges, and the two candidates for elerks having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected judges, and a powerful white party would then have their rights without any quastion, and a powerful white party to guastion, and a powerful white party to commission, shr. Blanks, in his speech it commission, shr. Blanks, in his speech the colored men would come to the front vastly more than they can now. They

two judges belonging to the party having the largest number of votes in that precinct, and one judge belonging to the minority party, while the clerks will almost necessarily be of opposite parties. It also gives all people anxious for honest elections the opportunity to vote for men whom they know to be capable, intelligent, and conscientious.

There is only one criticism that occurs to us in the matter of Senator Huar's bill, which we print elsewhere in full. For some reason or other, the enumeration of city elections is omitted from it; and the inference is that the judges and clerks selected entering the party better than five or six carpet-baggers, and in this view of the question the President is indorsed by the good judgment and intelligence of the best people of this country. In place of this beneficent and judicious policy, his opponents offer a plan of protection which has been alandoned in fourteen of the Southern States and fails to protect in the other two, and condemn his policy before he has had an and condemn his policy before he has had an opportunity to make a trial of it. The attack upon him does not even have the merit of courtesy, justice, or ordinary decency.

of courtesy, justice, or ordinary decency.

It was thought that the Chicago Time had the monopoly of damning the Democracy and its leaders among Bourbon organs, but the St. Louis Times, another rock-rooted Bourbon, comes in for a share of the glory. In that paper of the 4th of March appears a review of the campaign, in which it is discovered how Mr. Til-DEN lost the Presidency. The first cause is that "Samuel J. Tilden is responsible for the inanguration of Returning Board Harks." "From the day of the election until after the decision of the Commission, be gave neither to the public nor the party one syllable of manly leadership." The second is that Mr. Tilden having disappointed the party, "there was nobody to take the place of the absent Captain." The third is that the Democratic party violated the law of gravitation, which is thus explained:

The Democratic gravitation is to the South, where all the culture, and brains, and wealth, and much talent with special political training belong to it. All this was muzuled and disfranchised or ordered to the rear. A set of medicerities assumed the leadership simply because they came from the North, and all the brain of the great body of the party in the South was told to hide and remain silent for the sake of policy. The oranness tall wanted to wag the dog, and the miserable failure simply shows that this can never be accomplished; that's all.

The conclusion to which the St. Louis Times or the stream of the presidency was lost mainly

The conclusion to which the St. Louis Time The conclusion to which the St. Louis Times arrives is, that the Presidency was lost mainly by Democratic imbedlity and cowardice, but, after all, "Samuel J. Tilden could have done but little against a Republican Senate and a Tenure-of-Office act, and would have been absolutely certain to have disappointed the Democracy in many things," and, in view of this sad condition of things, the conclusion to which The Chicago Tribune arrives is, that the Democracy is principally in need of compulsors. ocracy is principally in need of compulsory

A special from Baltimore to the New York A special from Baltimore to the New York
Times says that the announcement that President Haysswould take into his Cabinet one or
two ex-Confederates, such as Senator Ksy, of
Tennessee, created a buzz of excitement in that
city. Democratic partisans were filled with
alarm at the consequences that might flow from
the new departure. An old Southern Whis
who served under Gen. Ksy in the Confederate

who served under Gen. KEY in the Confederate army said:

If President HAYES made him [KEY] a Cabinet officer it would be a signal triumph for the cause of harmony and reconciliation. A prominent Democrate politician, who is known all over the South, read the inaugural this evening, and said that it and the appointment of an ex-Confederate to a Cabinet office would break up the Democracy as a solid South party forever. The great majority of the Confederate Democrats in this locality are voluble with applause of the address and the new Southern policy. They say that President Hayes has undertaken to do more for the South than Tunens would ever have dared, and that they are entirely ready to cut loose from the Northern wing of the party. They anticipate the happlest results from the new departure for the South, and numerous dispatches have been sent to friends in Southern cities cenveying congratulations upon the aspect of affairs.

The Cincinnati Commercial is of the opinion that the gulf that separates the more liberal Southerners from the Northern Republicans is neither so wide nor so deep that it cannot be

Even the St. Louis \*Republican\*, intensely Tildenish as it is, is disgusted with the New York Sun for its recent asinine feat in putting its columns into mourning over the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, and says: "It's right to feel bad over the result, of course, but printer's ink wasted in that way will never reform the evil. It could be spread between the columns much more effectively." This is good general advice, but it would have been apter advice if the Remore effectively." This is good general advice, but it would have been apter advice if the Republican had notified the Sun that while it had the right to feel bad over the loss of its share of the plunder, it would have been in better taste to have mourned in secret, and even let "concealment like a worm i' the bud prey on its damask cheek" than to publicly advertise its grief. Measured by its advertisement and the size of its howl; the loss must have been heavy, but the Sun makes the mistake of supposing that any one will sympathize with it in its personal losses.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, perhaps the most rabid fire-eating newspaper south of the Ohio River, talks quite fiercely of what

A good many other papers in addition to the the Southern question in all its aspects lies in the removal of these race-mtagonisms, and that under such a protection as this the colored people of the South will enjoy their political rights, will secure the benefits of education, will be enabled to make better contracts and secure better wages, and in every way will have a better chance in the race of life. He believes that the formation of two white parties will furnish them better protection than bayonets and gunboats, and this not only in South Carolina and Louisiana but in every Southern State.

If President Harrs' plan were adopted, the result would be not only an adequate protection, but in seven or eight of the States the colored men would come to the front.

has been exercised in the choice of matter a printed. The astronomical phenomens, the ternal revenue receipts, the summaries of persons constituting the National and a Governments, the report of the proceeding the Electoral Commission, the foreign tra-the country, etc., make the alumnase invalua-every one who desires to keep informed of rent political events.

Assertions eays:

We think it important that the new Administration should know that Mr. Crasswille. (who is a posed to reside at Washington and to be engaged the business of prosecuting claims before the business in Maryland, and that the method of farming eat Maryland appointments that obtained during Predent Grant's last term eught not to be continue. President Grant's last term eught not to be continue. President Grant has a business from the people assisted the president of the people assisted that the president farming that nearly destroyed the Repulse an party. President Harms is not likely to mathe same mistake.

The returns of the movements of population in France for 1875, recently printed in the France Journal Official, confirm what has often been stated in our columns about the decrease of population in that country. The total number of births was 260,975, or 2,600 less than in 1874, while the number of deaths was 365,003, or 000 more than in 1874. The total number of flegitimate births was 66,000, against 884,000 legitimate, or as 7.4 to 100, which is much larger than in other European countries. With births legitimate, or as 7.4 to 100, which is much than in other European countries. With birth falling off and deaths increasing every year, is no wonder that the leading French journare beginning very seriously to investigate it

The Memphis Avalanche speaks the se of all the moderate and reasonable press when it says:

press when it says:

So far as the South is concerned, and regards of what is thought of the means by which he w declared elected, but one feeling is uppermost men's minds. It is that the incoming Preside descrees and shall reactes a fair trial, on his or merits. There is no disposition to condemn in advance, or hold him responsible for the acts others; albeit there is a wide-spread fear leath in control of his party. His only utterances a wards the South Aces been pairwide and coacilitory. We shall soon learn by his acts the extent which they have spoken for his heart.

The Washington Republican, which was the Granz Court organ, thinks the time has comfor the introduction of a modified policy towards the South. It says:

There is to be a considerable reorganization of parties in the adjustment to follow the upheavals of the convulsion we have experienced. Either this is to be the case or we are to stand attile on the shores of time, letting the world advance while we sink supinely in its sands. If present issues are its survive during another four years, still severing the country into sectional parties as now, embittering the animostites of the people, and incling them to increased antagonism, then indeed do we not only stand still but retrograde, promising nothing but early dissolution.

We don't believe that the American people will permit a Senatorial machine ring either to cripple or break down the Administration of President HAYES at its threshold upon any such specious pretext as that set up by the compirators of the ring.

If Mr. BLAINS thinks that it will be as popular in the North to assail President HAYRS as it was to pitch into JEFF DAVIS for the Andersoville cruelties, he will find himself hugely mis-

The New York World, the morning after the Bond street fire, strangely omitted to say anything about the necessity of raising the rates for fire-insurance in Chicago.

The autobiography of William H. Seward, edited by his son, is at last rendy, and for sale to sub-scribers only by the Appletons. It is a work of 822 pages, fully illustrated.

Miss Poe, a sister of the poet, died two or three years ago, and left a bundle of manuscripts belonging to her brother. These are now in competent hands, and will soon be issued from the press. Blaine will never lend in the Senate. He is not a leader by nature or education, but a phenomenon. His flashes of silence are almost as bright as his meteoric displays of eloquence. When he is silent, others do the leading.

The Pall Mall Gasette and the London Times TRIBUNE, not, as stated by them, another for published in this city, which gave to the Gen. Pleasonton's recent letters in regard a bine-giass cure.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Kittredge, of

cage, took pince at Charlestown Monday. The services were impressive, being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Twombley, pastor of the Winthrop Church, and by the Rev. D. L. Moody. The elders of the Chicago church who were present acted as

pall-bearers.

There are hundreds of thousands of voters in this country who sympathize with President Hayes and desire to give him moral support. But their fesings are not expressed, while the voice of his opponents is heard in Washingtom. The times call for patriots to speak out through public meetings and the newspapers.

Mr. Story, the American sculptor, has made a clay-model of Clytomnestra at the moment whea, after slaying her husband, she advances and confronts the people with justification of her deed. It is a standing figure, thin and alight; the head slightly bent; the arms founded; the expression in-

slightly bent; the arms fooded; the expression tense, concentrated, and restrained. Jennie June says that Mile. Almee can

Jennie June says that Mile. Almee can los more wickedness than any other woman could talk and seems to be the very incarnation of attractive sin. No one could ever think of her as havin once been a baby, and held in a mother's lap, oheard inliables from a mother's lips. It is saithat Aimee is now teaching the Grand Duke Alex how to conjugate her name.

Neal Dow, who believes in hanging persons whe sell so much as one cup of cold cider, is not quit satisfied with the new Maine law. It renders list ble to imprisonment for two months, with a fine of \$1,000, any person who sells any intoxicatin liquor except cider. It will be interesting to notice henceforth the steady increase of the percentage of alcohol in Maine cider.

Two new competitors for the chair of Postry soon to fall vacant at Oxford are Mr. Waltar Pute and Mr. J. A. Symonds, both of them accomplishes

aon to fall vacant at Oxford are Mr. Waltar Pater and Mr. J. A. Symonds, both of them accomplished critics, but neither, so far as heard from, a poet. But since the purpose of the Professorship is not to teach young men how to be poets, but how to understand poetry, the choice of either of the parsons mentioned would not be wrong.

Prof. Max Muller, of Oxford, the eminent philologist, has written a letter to Messrs. Jassen, McClurg & Co., the publishers of the translation of his "Deutsche Liebe," under the title of "Memorics," in which he says: "I naturally take some interest in the fate of the book, and was pleased to observe the care bestowed on its translation and the taste with which it had been brought out."

The Caristian Union some weeks ago printed

Pas de lise Hhouse que nous, and requested a translation of them. Mr. John Habberton rashly made them out to be "Notes in from the Rhone as we," and was mortifed on hearing that they should read in English, "Paddle

ing that they should read in English, "Paddiyour own cance."

Rhoda Garrett, who is joint-author with he cousin Agnes of "Home Decoration," just pellished in Porter & Coates' Art-at-Home Series was at one time a partner of William Morfa, in poet, in a firm of professional house decoration. She now carries on the business with her cousi with great success. The Garrett's have a largelintage in England. They are practical woman and as competent to overlook drainage, carpenter repairing, etc., as painting, papering, furnishing and other decoration proper. Their business refurnishing and other work designed to min one's house more constortable or beautiful.

The Alexandria obelish, which was given England many years ago by the Egyptian Government, but which has ever since remained in loriginal position for want of means to move it, now being brought over through the generoisly a private citizen, Mr. Krasmus Wilson. His giving then tablets of brass, while it will be a laing source of grantication to his country. The is genuity of Mr. Wilson in planning this present as carrying his plan into execution excites the administration of the press. One of the assaily accountry in the plan into execution excites the desired of the press. One of the assaily accountry in the present as carrying his plan into execution excites the desired of the press. One of the assaily accountry in the present as carrying his plan into execution excites the desired of the press.

critics says of it: "To dist postical way, a man must he the occupation, and it is as dist work of what Aristole might is of expenditure" as it is imposs miration where a great stroke is (Reopatra's needle is such a sathetic approval, as well as grantitions entertalument for Sureading the principal portion. "Hamlet," occupying about of The reading will take place in Hall Sunday afternoon, and if is as large as now seems preserved in the reading will be given in price of entertainments as unique

spearean plays will be given in ries of entertainments as unique. There is some hope that the literature which has long be critical weekly of the first classified the first classified weekly. Henry L. His lished weekly. Henry L. His York, are the proprietors. lished weekly. Henry L. Hin York, are the proprietors. T make it an American Athencam Nation, which has many dist not distinctive enough. In an to cover the whole range of poli art, and is not thorough in an book notices are frequently delinterest in the books mentioned book notices are frequently desinterest in the books mentioned
Many Americans no doubt are
impression that the Gainesbore
Duchess of Devonshire, which
for the largest sum ever pair
£10,505,—and afterwards stoile
ered. Such is not the case. The
have vanished into the limbo of
pictures, "which," says the Lon
fortunately too full of such tree
of stolen pictures have, in fact,
as was the famous "Reading Me
reggio, stolen from the Press
which was discovered in a haylo
elose by a chimney. This pi
great many Duchess of Devons
of which is still likely to rem
the detectives."

the detectives."

The great art-sale of the preservable to the collection of the preservable. The great art-sale of the preservable to the preserv Inte Dr. Sibson, is to be sold ear
The radical paper of Boston
Days sincere tribute to the es
Moody: "Here lies his mighty
Dower he has, or his career wou
Faith in his own Gospel burna a
word he utters. Seldom has the
fixed purpose and white-heat en
Itself more than in the manner
conscripted men, money, and
the service of his own will." T
Moody in Boston, however
not at all equal to that win
Chicago. The congregations ar chicago. The congregations are large, and they are made up in gous unbelievers. While on the M word must be added in regard to ment in his discourses. The Span has been at the pains to anal which he speaks of the love of G 200 spoken. This is one of the stances of the predommance of in modern literature. The story Saxon is sweet and touching eno written by a master of expression

FIRES.

EVANSVILLE
EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 8
Posey Block on Main street 6
stroyed Weber's hat store and
store. Weber's loss is \$31,
\$2,300. Gross' loss is \$32,
\$12,000. Loss on buildings, \$2
\$11,000. The origin of the fire
EVANSVILLE, Ill., March 8.—
a correct list of the loss by in
morning, with the insurance:
Gross, \$20,000; Posy, building
ance—Girard, Philadeiphia,
can, Philadelphia, \$2,000; Now York, \$2,000; Phenix, N.
Commonwealth, Boston, \$3,000
tral, \$1, Louis, \$1,000; Und
York, \$1,000; Hartford, \$4,000
Phenix, Bartford, \$4,000
Phenix, Bartford, \$4,000; Ro
hattan, \$1,759; Annason, \$500; Ro
hattan, \$1,759; Annason, \$500;

NEW YORK, March 8.-La workmen are digging in the st of buildings 1 and 8 Bond street of buildings 1 and 3 Bond streemany safes imbedded among the and old iron. I wo safes were hoisted from the cellar early, the factories of the makers one belonged to Robbin and the other to Bald Peterson. Another large safe helonging to the last-named fewater were directed upon the smoldered, and fire-lines were ipolice.

police.

The losers by the fire are un losses, as much of their stock is safes, which also contain their of the jewelry firm of Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, more than \$100,000; insurance

AT OSSIAN, I Special Dispatch to The FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 8 curred at Ossian, fifteen mile tirely destroyed, together wit goods, grocerles, and miser Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$5,0 Hall, in this block, was also de with a dwelling-house occupies whose loss is \$2,000.

AT PEORIA. 1 Special Dispatch to The PEORIA, Ill., March 8.-A burned some store buildings ex Main streets, but caused no parties were fully covered by following companies: Exchang \$800; Lancaster, \$1,500; Fran

AT NEWBERRY COLUMBIA, S. C., March S.—
flagration occurred at Newb
this afternoon, consuming the
blocks. Loss, \$150,000. Insu AT ELLSWORTH

TOPERA, Kan., March 8.— Ellsworth, Kan., says an ince this morning destroyed ten bu-a loss of \$14,000. Insurance

AT BRADFORI CINCINNATI, March 8.—Ti house of D. J. Bradford, at I burned yesterday, together w of tobacco. Loss unascertain REVENUE MATTERS AT SP Special Disputch to The Springpield, Ill., March

revenue collections in this trict for February aggreg Maj. A. J. Pinkham, Chief D in United States Collector Metholatter became Collector Metholatter became Collector take effect March 31. In accession, Collector Merriam takes 12 mento Maj. Pinkham upon kwa, and congratulates him unwhile over \$8,000,000 have phanch; every single penny hanch; every single penny hanch. hands, every single penny has for. The affairs of the office upon the retirement of ex-Cot now in excellent condition. M of the same office, succeeds a Col. L. W. Shepard will take

eneral CRESWELL, who re to under the CHORPARSES has since then very consist agent, is trying to be the

to 100, which is much larger an countries. With births a increasing every year, is a leading French journals

the means by which he was one feeling is uppermost in that the incoming President size a fair trial, on his own isposition to condemn him m responsible for the acts of a widespread fear lest he may of the ultra elements so long. His only utterances to-been patrotic and concilia-

that the American people ial machine ring either to in the Administration of its threshold upon any ias that set up by the con-

is that it will be as popu-nail President HATES as it DAVIS for the Anderson-il find himself hugely mis-

TAKON id, the morning after the rely omitted to say anything raising the rates for fire-

the poet, died two or three andle of manuscripts belong-These are now in competent issued from the press. I in the Senste. He is not education, but a phenom-lence are almost as bright-s of eloquience. When he leading.

te and the London Times that it was THE CHOOSE d by them, another journal which gave to the world ant letters in regard to the

to Mrs. Kittredge, of Chi-Charlestown Monday. The a, being conducted by the pastor of the Winthrop b. D. L. Moody. The elders the were present acted as

thousands of voters in this with President Hayes and I support. But their feel-while the voice of his sahington. The times call through public meetings

can sculptor, has made a stra at the moment when, d, she advances and con-justification of her deed. thin and slight; the head folded; the expression in-

trestrained.

at Mile. Aimee can look
by other woman could talk,
y incarnation of attractive
think of her as having
held in a mother's lap, or
nother's lips. It is said
ing the Grand Duke Alexis

se in hanging persons who of cold cider, is not quite line law. It renders listwo months, with a fac of o sells any intoxicating will be interesting to noy increase of the percentiles.

ider.

for the chair of Poetry ford are Mr. Walter Pater both of them accomplished far as heard from, a poet, the Professorship is not by to be poets, but how to holce of either of the part be wrong.

f Oxford, the eminent a letter to Messrs. Janpublishers of the translatele," under the title of easys: "I naturally take f the book, and was pleased wed on its translation and d been brought out." me weeks ago printed

que nous, tiou of them. Mr. John sm out to be "Not so far ad was mortified on hear-ad in English, "Paddle

eritics says of it: "To distribute wealth in a poetical way, a man must have a born genius for the occupation, and it is as difficult to suggrest any work of what Aristole might have called the "art of expenditure" as it is impossible to withhold admiration where a great stroke is done. The gift of Gleopatra's needle is such a stroke, and deserves asthetic approval, as well as gratitude."

Prof. A. P. Burbank, the reader, has planned an ambitious entertainment for Sunday. He purposes reading the principal portions of the play of "Hamilet," occupying about one hour and a half. The reading will take place in the Hershey Music-Hall Sunday afternoon, and if the success obtained is as large as now seems probable other Shakspearean plays will be given in turn, forming a series of entertainments as unique as valuable.

There is some hope that the want in American Rierature which has long been felt—namely, a critical weekly of the first class—will soon be filled. The Library Table, heretofore issued monthly, has met with such favor that it will hereafter be published weekly. Henry L. Hinton & Co., of New York, are the proprietors. The intention is to make it an American Athengum or Academy. The Nation, which has many distinctive features, is not distinctive enough. In small space it attempts to cover the whole range of politics, literature, and art, and is not thorough in any department. Its book notices are frequently delayed until after the interest in the books mentioned has died away.

Many Americans no doubt are laboring under the impression that the Gainesborough portrait of the

interest in the books mentioned has died away.

Many Americans no doubt are laboring under the impression that the Gainesborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was sold last year for the largest sum ever paid for a picture.—
£10,505,—and afterwards stolen, has been recovered. Such is not the case. The picture seems to have vanished into the limbo of lost and destroyed pictures, "which," says the London Times, "is unfortunately too full of such treasures. A majority of stolen pictures have, in fact, been found again, as was the famous 'Reading Magdalene' of Corregio, stolen from the Dresden gailery in 1788, which was discovered in a hayloft, hidden in a hole close by a chimney. This picture was worth a great many Duchess- of Devonshires, the recovery of which is still likely to remain a problem for the detectives."

The great art-sale of the present season in London will be that of the collection of the late Mr. Robert Napler, the iron shipoulider of Glasgow. The making of this collection was the occupation of the year for more than half a century, and, as his wealth was enormous, the value of the paintings is now beyond that of almost any private collection in Scotland. The sale will take place in April. The catalogue has 5,000 numbers, of which nearly 500 are pictures representing the old masters of the Italian. Spanish, French, Dutch, German, and Flemish schools. A more attractive sale even than this will be that of the modern pictures belonging to Mr. Albert Grant, the speculator, which also The great art-sale of the present season in London to Mr. Albert Grant, the speculator, which also comes off in April. The Sibson collection of

tate Dr. Sibson, is to be sold early in March.

The radical paper of Boston called the Index ays sincere tribute to the earnestness of Mr. Moody: "Here lies his mighty power—for mighty ower he has, or his career would be impossible. Faith in his own Gospel burns and blazes in every word he utters. Seldom has the omnipotence of a fixed purpose and white-heat enthusiasm revealed itself more than in the manner in which he has conscripted men, money, and organizations into the service of his own will." The success of Mr. Moody in Boston, however, is thus far not at all equal to that which he enjoyed in Chicago. The congregations are not particularly large, and they are made up in great part of curious unbelievers. While on the Moody subject, one word must be added in regard to the Saxon element in his discourses. The Springdeid Republican has been at the pains to analyze the passage in which he speaks of the love of God and his experience with a boy-preacher, and finds that there are hardly five words of Latin origin in the first 200 spoken. This is one of the most striking instances of the predominance of Saxon to be found in modern literature. The story which uses this Saxon is sweet and touching enough to have been written by a master of expression.

FIRES.

AT EVANSVILLE, IND. Evar VILLE, Ind., March 8.—A fire in the Poscy Block on Main street this morning de-stroyed Weber's hat store and Gross' clothing

stroyed Weber's hat store and Gross' clothing store. Weber's loss is \$31,000. Insurance, \$2.300. Gross' loss is \$20,000. Insurance, \$12,000. Loss on buildings, \$20,000. Insurance, \$11,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

EVANSVILLE, Ilh., March 8.—The following is a correct list of the loss by the fire here this morning, with the insurance: Weber, \$31,000; Gross, \$20,000; Posy, building, \$8,500; insurance—Girard, Philadelphia, \$2,000; American, Philadelphia, \$2,000; Canadian, \$5.000; Home, New York, \$5,500; Lorillard, New York, \$2,000; Phenix, New York, \$5,500; Commonwealth, Boston, \$2,000; American Central, \$5. Louis, \$1,000; Underwritters', New York, \$1,000; Hartiord, \$4,000; Attan, \$2,000; Phenix, Hartford, \$2,000; North American Chattan, \$1,750; Manphattan, \$1,750; Ma

IN NEW YORK. New York, March 8.—Large numbers of workmen are digging in the still smoking ruins of buildings 1 and 3 Bond street to extricate the many safes imbedded among the heaps of bricks and old iron. Two safes were dug out and and old from the cellar early, and were sent to the factories of the makers to be opened. One belonged to Robbins & Appleton and the other to Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson. Another large safe was uncovered helonging to the last-named firm. Streams of water were directed upon the ruins which still smoldered, and fire-lines were maintained by the police.

police.

The losers by the fire are unable to state their losses, as much of their stock is in the unopened safes, which also contain their books. The loss of the jewelry firm of Taylor & Brother (late Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor) is estimated at more than \$100,000; insurance, \$72,500.

AT OSSIAN, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Iud., March 8.—This morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a destructive fire occerred at Ossian, fifteen miles south of this city. The building of James Garret was entirely destroyed, together with a stock of dry twods, groceries, and miscellaneous goods. Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$8,000. The Masonic Hall, in this block; was also destroyed, together with a dwelling-house occupied by John Black, whose loss is \$2,000.

AT PEORIA. ILL.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PEORIA, Ill., March 8.—A fire last night barned some store buildings corner of Hall and Main streets, but caused no great loss. The parties were fully covered by insurance in the following companies: Exchange, of New York, \$300; Lancaster, \$1,500; Franklin, Ind., \$200.

AT NEWBERRY, S. C. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 8.—An extensive conflagration occurred at Newberry Court House this afternoon, consuming the principal business blocks. Loss, \$150,000. Insurance unknown.

AT ELLSWORTH, KAN.

TOPERA, Kan., March 8.—A dispatch from Ellsworth, Kan., says an incendiary fire there this morning destroyed ten buildings, involving a loss of \$14,000. Insurance not known.

AT BRADFORD, KY. CINCINNATI, March 8.—The tobacco ware-house of D. J. Bradford, at Bradford, Ky., was burned yesterday, together with 15,000 pounds of tobacco. Loss unascertained.

REVENUE MATTERS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springpield, Ill., March 8.—The internal revenue collections in this (the Eighth) district for February aggregated \$172,961.41.

Maj. A. J. Pinkham, Chief Deputy and Cashier in United States Collector Merriam's office since the latter became Collector, has resigned, to take effect March 31. In accepting the resignation, Collector Merriam takes occasion to compatiment Maj. Pinkham upon his efficient services, and congratulates him upon the fact that, while over \$8,000,000 have passed through his hands, every single penny has been accounted hands, every single penny has been accounted for. The affairs of the office, so complicated upon the retirement of ex-Collector Harper, are now in excellent condition. Mr. B. Hieronymus, of the same office, succeeds Maj. Pinkham, and Col. L. W. Shepard will take the present desk of Mr. Bieronymus.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Millwaukan, Wis., March 8.—Fred Horselbrink, dealer in flour and feed, at Shebogan, long himself this morning. No cause assigned.

**Business Transacted Yesterday** in the Illinois Legislature.

The State-House Commissioners Likely to Be Looked After Carefully.

Rejection by the House of the Merchants' Bill to Make Copied Accounts Evidence.

A Wrangle in the Senate Over Gov. Beveridge's Appointees.

Final Adjournment of the Wisconsin General Assembly Last Night.

The Indiana Legislature to Adjourn Sine Die by Next Saturday.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., March 8.—In the House, this morning, Mr. Herrington renewed his motion to refer the \$700,000 State-House Appropriation bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hopkins moved to refer to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Carried.

And now the bill reposes in that Committee un-And now the bill reposes in that Committee until the State-House Commissioners drum up recruits enough for it to venture again to fetch it forward for passage. What debate was had yesterday upon it developed a powerful desire on the part of the House to know something about the State-House Board which has expended \$3,500,000 without ever having had its accounts overhauled or audited. There is also a powerful desire to know whether the eight hundred thousand asked—\$700,000 by one bill and \$100,000 by another—is required to finish the State-House, while the architect himself reports it can be finished for \$530,000. When the bill is reported back it will probably be referred to the reported back it will probably be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, when some in-quiry as to what appropriation is required will

be investigated.

COURT BAILIPPS.

Mr. Kearney introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judicial

was referred to the Committee on the Judicial Department:
A Bill for an act to authorize the Judges of Courts of record to appoint Court Bailiffs, and to prescribe the duties and fix the pay thereof.
Sacroson: Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Judges of each and every Court of record in this State be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint such number of Court Bailiffs as they may deem necessary for the proper conduct of business in their respective Courts, to fix their pay, and to define their duties; provided, however, that such Court Bailiff shall in no case exercise the duties now performed by Sheriffs and Depaty-Sheriffs, except that they may, under the direction of the Judge, subpects witnesses or summon jurors.

Ser. 2. Such Court Bailiff when so appointed.

in civil cases, "approved March 29, 1872.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Itlinois, represented in the General Assembly, .That Sec. 3 of an act entitled "An Act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases," approved March 29, 1872, be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Where in any civil action, suit, or proceeding the claim or defense is founded on a book account, any party or interested person may testify to his account-book and the items therein contained; that the same is a book of original entries, and that the entries therein were made by himself and are true and just, or that the same were made by a deceased person, or by a disinterested person, non-resident of the State at the time of the trial, and were made by such deceased or non-resident person in the usual course of trade and of his duty or employment to the party so testifying, and thereupon the said account-book and entries shall be admitted as evidence in the cause; or, instead of as provided heretofore in the account; or interested person may have made a complete copy of such book account, any party or interested person may have made a complete copy of such book account showing all the several items of debit and credit relating to the transaction in question, as they appear in the books of original entry, and in all books to which the account has been transferred, and annex to such copy the affidavit of a party, then of some officer or agent of the corporation who has the books in charge, that the affiant has carefully compared said copy with the books of original entries, or if a corporation is a party, then of some officer or agent of the corporation who has the books in charge, that the affiant has carefully compared said copy with the books of original entry, and all books to which the account has been transferred, and that the same is a true and complete copy of such book account, and shall be admitted as evidence in the cause and as evidence shall have the same force and effect as would th

UNFAVORABLE CRITICISM.

Mr. Herron opposed the bill as a dangerous innovation upon the law of evidence, depriving the defendant of his right of inspection of the original books,—alt to save the plaintiff the expense of sending his book to court. This was a Chicago bill, that the rest of the State did not want.

want.

Mr. Wentworth denied that this was a Chicago bill. It was in the interest of the whole

cago bill. It was in the interest of the whole State.

Mr. Herron—Is it not Field & Leiter's bill?

Mr. Wentworth—It is the Committee's substitute. I drew it myself.

Mr. Matthews opposed the bill. It sought to make an open account equivalent to a promissory note. That was what the bill proposed to do. It made the certified copy of the account prima facie evidence, and put upon the defendant the burden of evidence.

Mr. Wall opposed the bill because it was directly in the interest of the merchants and against the poor man.

Mr. Watkins said the bill allowed a party in substance to take depositions without notice to the other side.

Mr. Morrison explained that the bill was misunderstood. It only made the certified copy prima facie evidence that the copy was a true copy, and gave it just the effect the original books of account would have, and no more.

"The PRINCE OF DENMARK LEFT OUT."

Mr. Boyd moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The motion carried, and the bill was defeated,

clause.

The motion carried, and the bill was defeated when really its operation was not fairly under stood.

when really its operation was not fairly understood.

Mr. Smith, of Cook, introduced a resolution to cut off the introduction of any new business after the 20th inst., which would put a stop to the inundation of bills, resolutions, etc. The resolution was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Albright's bill making R unlawful for any person to practice medicine who is not a graduate of a chartered medical college was taken up on second reading, and, after a scattering discussion, was recommitted.

SHIZING CHATTELS FOR REAL-EFTATE TAXES.

Mr. Zepp's bill making personal property liable for seizure by the Collector for taxes on the owner's real estate was passed after a prolonged discussion extending, late into the afternoon. The bill provides that in all cases the warrant shall authorize the Town or District Collector, in case any person named in such Coi-

lector's books shall neglest or refuse to pay his real or personal property tax, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such persons, and it shall require all payments therein specified to be made by such Town or District Collector on or before the 10th day of March next ensuing.

IN THE SENATE

this morning a decided breeze was raised by the reports of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions. The majority report, here-tofore published in The Tribuna, rejects the nominations made by Gov. Beveridge for Trustees of the variod State charitable Institutions. These number sixty in the mountant were made by Gov. Beveridge some time since. The appointments were made in conformity to the provision of the law governing those institutions by the last Assembly. They were for a term of six years each. The majority report, signed by the Democratic and Independent, members of the Committee, rejects the nominations, first, on the ground that the present Governor, being now responsible for the management of the institutions, should be given opportunity to make the nominations; second, that the Democrats and Independents were entitled to representation on the several Boards, which had been denied them. The minority report signed by Davis and the Republican members of the Committee, sets up that political considerations should not be taken into account in making these confirmations; that the present appointees have faithfully performed their duties; and that the nominations should be rejected solely on the ground of incompetency or unfaithfulness.

should be rejected solely on the ground of incompetency or unfaithfulness.

ARL JOSLYN

obtained the floor and proceeded to denounce the majority report as the result of a conspiracy between the Springfield Ring and the Democratic managers to give the appointments to the present Administration upon condition that the Democratic secure representation on the several Boards. The result of this bargain, he declared, would be the plundering of each of the State charitable institutions by the Ring.

Ar. Hanna, in behalf of the Democrats, donied that there was any such compact as that mentioned by Mr. Joslyn.

The report of the latter, if intended as an attack upon Gov. Cullom, is a failure, since, by the Constitution, he has power to remove any officer whom he may appoint. The sixty offices in question are also all merely honorary, and all the patrouage there is in bestowing them is not worth reckouing.

Both reports were laid over until Wednesday of next week.

of next week.

THE COMMITTEE ON REVENUE
reported back their Tax bill, which contains the essential provisions of the Frank Adams bill, with those also of the Anthony bill as agreed upon by the Revenue Committees of both Houses.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Chicago Board of Trade's Grain Inspection bill, restoring the inspection to the Board, was introduced by Mr. Robinson, of Cook. The bill is that heretofore published in The Trinspection.

TREGISTRY.

Mr. Kehoe introduced a bill to make the Registry act apply to all city elections.

GRAIN STORAGE.

Mr. McClellan introduced a bill sent here from Chicago fixing the rates of grain storage in warehouses of class "A," which is printed in full in the local columns of this morning's TRIBONE.

TRIBUNE.

THE INSANE.

Mr. Mayborne introduced a bill appropriating \$6,000 for moving and repairing the two cottages on the Elgin insane grounds so as to fit them for the reception of thirty patients. This is designed to enable a test to be made of the cottage system of grouping and treating the insane, instead of crewding them all into immense caravansaries. as is now done.

PULASKI. Mr. Ware introduced a bill for the abolition of

of record to appoint Court Bailiffs, and to prescribe the duties and fat the pay thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Judges of each and every Courts of record in this State be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint such number of Court Bailiffs as they may deem necessary for the proper conduct of business in their respective Courts, to fix their, pay, and to define their duties; provided, however, that such Court Bailiff anali in no case exercise the duties now performed by the proper conduct of business in their respective courts, to fix their, pay, and to define their duties; provided, however, that such Court Bailiff anali in no case exercise the duties now performed by the approval of two-thirds of the votors of Pullandian continued the proper conduct of the County Bailiff, when so appointed, shall take and subscribe the conduct of the County Clerk of his county.

SEC. 2. Such Court Bailiff, when so appointed, shall take and subscribe the conduction of 1870, which oath shall be slied in the officiates, and shall not be liable to removal at the will of the Judge in whose court he officiates, and shall not be liable to removal at the will of the Judge in whose court he officiates, and shall not be liable to removal at the will of the Judge in whose court he county of the add Judge shall certify to the County Clerk of his county the amount due and owing to each of said Bailiffs, who shall thereupon draw his warrant on the County Treasurer, and said County Treasurer and said County the said very the county of the count

Clerks of Election shall be declared elected Clerks of Election.

SEC. 3. The Judges and Clerks of Election, chosen under the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act, shall perform all the duties now devolved by law upon Judges and Clerks of Election, shall act as such at all town meetings, and at all elections for State, county, and township officers; shall also act as the Board of Registry for their respective townships, precinets, or election districts, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected.

SEC. 4. Whenever, at any election, Judges and Clerks of Election shall be chosen, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Board of Election, holding such election, to file in the office of the Town Clerk of their township, within five days thereafter, a certificate of the election of such Judges and Clerks; and it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk of such township as deliver, within ten days thereafter, to esch of such Judges and Clerks, so elected as aforesaid, a certificate of his election.

SEC. 5. Vacancies in the Boards of Election shall

section.
Sec. 5. Vacancies in the Boards of Election shall alled in the manner now provided by law. WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., March 8.—But very little business has been transacted to day. The usual resolutions of commendation to the President and President pro tem. of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Chief Cierks and assistants of both Houses, and, in fact, all employes, and representatives of the press, were unanimously adopted. In the Assembly this forenoon, Speak er Cassaday, who has made a most acceptab officer, was presented with a solid silver tea-set, beautiful in design and workmanship, by Mr. Hubbard on behalf of the members. Mr. Cassaday, in a clear, ringing voice, expressed his thanks in most eloquent language. Mr. W. A. Nowell. Chief Clerk, was also presented with an elegant service of silver, that gentleman replying in his happiest vein. A joint resolution passed both Houses for final adjournment to morrow at 11 o'clock. All busiadjournment to morrow at 11 o'clock. All business is completed, and nothing remains to be done but to receive the message from the Governor. A great deal of sport was had in the Assembly this afternoon, and the grave and reverend seigniors became boys, and Tom Reid, Sergeant-at-Arms, with all his dignity failed to preserve order.

A SLATE.

A SLATE.

As at all sessions of the Legislature, the forthcoming State ticket is discussed and partly settled on. The prevailing opinion seems to exist that our worthy dovernor, the Hon. Harrison Ludington, will be renominated without opposition, and the Hon. H. S. Sackett, the popular Senator from the Ninth District, will receive the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Rock Flint, the efficient Senator from Menomonee, is strongly myed for Secretary of State, some prominent Gegman for State Treasurer, and Carl C. Pope, of Black River Falls, as Attorney-General.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Secial Dissect to The Tribung
MADISON, Wis., March 8.—Both Houses adjourned sine die at 9 o'clock this evening, both Houses having rescinded the resolution for final adjournment at 11 to-morrow. Lieut-Gov. Parker, upon closing the Senate, in feeling terms expressed his thanks to the Senators for their uniform kindness and forbearance. Speaker Cassaday, in closing the Assembly, made an eloquent and appropriate speech. Most of the members will leave on the night trains for home.

INDIANA.

TN DIAN.A.

The Legislature Re.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—The Senate today passed the Special Appropriation bill. It
appropriates \$228,035.77; amount appropriated
in the House bill, \$519,314.44; increase, \$721.33.
The House has passed the General Appropriation bill, and it now seems probable that both
bills will be agreed upon before the House adjourns to-morrow. If this be so, the session
will conclude by Saturday. Another vote was

оню.

COLUMBUS, O., March 8.—In the House to-day the political resolutions effered by Mr. Brunner last Priday were expunged from the House journal.

Bills were introduced to make silver coin le-gal tender in Ohio, and to require all persons elected to office to make oath that they have not used money improperly to secure their election. election.

In the Senate the following bills passed:
Senate bill to limit the time for the recovery of
usurious interest to two years; to reduce the
poll-tax from \$3 to \$2.50, and to regulate the
price of legal advertising.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILBOAD ENGINEERS ASSOCIA-

necessary to have them made at once. The Bridge Company have complied with the request and appointed several of the best American engineers to make the examination. Pending this examination and test, the trains of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads will run via the international bridge at Buffalo, as it was thought more advisable to take the trains off until the examination had been completed. The Michigan Central through trains leave the same as heretofore and arrive at New York on regular time.

PEORIA & SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PEORIA, Ill., March 8.-The Hon. William PRORIA, Ill., March 8.—The Hon. Whilam Jack, Master in Chancery, will probably make his supplemental report to-morrow on a petition for the removal of J. R. Hilliard from the Receivership of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad, and Judge Cochran expects to render a decision upon the petition during the day.

ADVANCE PREDICTED.

New YORK, March 8.—The Post-says: "We hear on good, although not official, authority that the trunk lines have decided to advance Western-bound freights 50 per cent on Monday next."

ITEMS. The meeting of the Managers and General Freight Agents of the Western roads which was to have been held at Toledo yesterday has been postponed until to-day, and will be held in the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city. As already stated, this meeting will be a very important one, as it is intended to establish unform rates from common Western points to Eastern seaports, and stop the discrimination against the Chicago roads by the Southwestern

The regular monthly meetings of the Iowa The regular monthly meetings of the Iowa pool-lines, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, was held yesterday at the General Superintendent's office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and was attended by General Superintendents W. B. Strong, Hugh Riddle, and Marvin Hughett. As far as could be learned no other business was transacted except auditing and dividing the regular monthly accounts.

Mr. J. Q. A. Bean, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, was taken sick while on his way here from Buffalo. His indisposition is not considered of a serious nature, and he will-probably be about in a day or two.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Election Frauds-Silver-Consolidated Virginia.
San Francisco, Cal., March 8.—The even SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—The evening papers print a list of 3,227 names alleged, in the report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to have cast filezal votes at the recent general election in this city. Nineteen hundred and eighty-seven are foreigners, 1,005 being Irish, 399 Germans, 117 English, and the others variously distributed as to rativity. A casual examination of the list shows the names of many prominent citizens and old residents of all walks of life, whose right to suffrage has been unquestioned for years, including both native-born and naturalized citizens. The County Clerk himself figures in the list, also a prominent member of the Democratic State Central Committee. The work has evidently been very carelessly performed, and the list will probably be largely reduced on close criticism.

The Nevada Bank has closed a sale of 1,000,000

THE RAILROADS,

RAILROAD ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION.

The following circular has just been received by the Chaff Engineers and Green's Managers in the following circular has just been received by the Chaff Engineers and Green's Managers in the father of ture, under blane falling on forming a Railroad and the control of the characters of th

Valley of Ashtabula Creek, left by the falling of the bridge as aforesaid; the crushing and burn-ing of cars aforesaid, for all of which the rail-way company is responsible. way company is respons A CHURCH PANIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March & —A fatal panic occurred this evening in the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, this city, but which, fortunately, was not so bad as it might have been. The Rev. Father Merrick, the pastor of the church, makes the following statement to your correspondent: At the time of the affair, which happened at about half-past 8, he was sitting in the church parior, which is situated at the rear of the building. A mission for women was being conducted this week, and the church was crowded with women, no men excepting the ushers being present. The first part of the dervices had been concluded, and the Rev. Father Langeake was preaching a sermon, when a disturbance was heard in the gallery in the northwest corner of the church. A woman had fainted, and become hysterical, which caused a general stampede by those precess the stairway, who were under the imnearest the stairway, who were under the impression that the building was on fire. The officiating priests, and those in the vestry, rushed to the chancel rail and urged the people to remain quietiv in their seats, as there was no danger to be apprehended. The people obeyed,

The Coroner's Jury at Ashtabula Finally Ende its Long Session.

A Sesthing Verdict Rendered Against the Lake Shore Railroad Company.

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A Varice, Regilgence, and Criminal Caretal Rail Company of the Campany of the Camp

BURNED.

Reacted Disputch to The Tricone.

Leavenworth, Ka., March 8.—Night before last the home of Mr. Kellery, about seven miles south of the city, was destroyed by fire, and himself and mother burned i.a a horrible manner. The old lady is not expected to live. She was brought out of the fire by her son in a most heroic manner. She would soon have been suffocated, with an infant child in her arms.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 8.—Early this morning the house of a milkman named Plautz, on Humboldt road beyond the city limits, was destroyed by fire, together with a child that had been left sieeping near the stove while the family were in a distant barn milking.

A LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

A LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Sgent.two, Ill.. March 8.—Engine No. 15, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, drawing the Pacific Express, bound east, blew up at Galt Station, four miles west of here, this foremon, killing the engineer, William Watson, and Nick Nickland, fireman, and mortally wounding Samuel B. Wolcott, station agent, who was standing on the platform of the depot. The train was nearly stopped when the accident took place, or the loss of life would have been much greater. The engine, tender, and mail-

AN ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

SINCOR, March 8.—An secident occurred on
the Air-Line this morning by which the Chicago
Express from Buffalo, bound west, due here at
5:50 a. m., was thrown off the track a few gods.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. ceived here this morning announcing the death of a young man named Thomas, at Kansas City he being run over by a train on which he was traveling with stock. He was the eldest son of John Thomas. Esq., one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. Friends left here this after-moon to accompany the remains to this city. General sorrow is manifested throughout the

FROZEN TO DEATH. . DUBUQUE, Is., March 8.—A man named George Meyer was found this morning frozen to death on the road a short distance beyond Key West, in this county. The Coroner's jury ren-dered a verdict that he died from intoxicating drink and exposure. He was between 65 and

70 years of age, and had a brother in Cincinnati ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 8.—To-day a young man named T. D. Wilson was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his forehead and inflicting a fatal wound.

CRIME. WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—Two more Pekin whisky cases were disposed of in the District

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—Two more Pekin whisky cases were disposed of in the District Court to-day. George C. Glassford, indicted with Henry P. Westerman for conspiracy to defraud the revenue, entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$400 and costs. The penalty of imprisonment was suspended. George Wardlow, a Gauger at Westerman's distillery, indicted for making false returns, had a trial before the court. It appeared that the alleged falsity in the return was simply a clerical error, and that the Government did not suffer thereby. Defendant was discharged.

New York, March 8.—In the case in which F. O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill are charged with conspiring to remove "crooked" whisky from Chicago to this city, Assistant District Attorney Sherman wanted to show to-day by stubs of stamp-books from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in Chicago that a lot of whisky marked "C," consigned by Golsen & Eastman to defendants, must have been passed as "straight" by means of reused stamps, and that this whisky was not entered in defendants' books until four months after it was received by them. Gen. Tracy said that eight days had been consumed by the Government in an endeavor to show that certain whisky had not been entered on defendants' books. The defense was willing to concede that these entries had not been made at the time when it was claimed by the Government, they should have been made. Mr. Sherman said that under great disadvantages he was steadily proceeding with the introduction of documentary evidence showing a prima facie case of conspiracy. He was not willing to accept admissions as conclusive when he could establish his case by documentary evidence which could not be controverted. Mr. Sherman was permitted to proceed, with the understanding that he would so correct his documentary evidence as to make out a prima facie case.

CINCKNATI, O., March 8.—In the Court Common Pleas to-day, Judge Avery decided favor of granting the requisition of the Gounor of Texas for Abe Rothschild, charged with murder of Bessie Moore, in that St. Rothschild's counsel took exceptions, and carry the case to the Supreme Court. Rothschild was committed to jail for twenty days await action in the latter Court.

MURDERED HIS SISTER. MURDERED HIS SISTER.

Boston, March 8.—William F. Speakman, of Oakdale, was arrested this morning while killing his wife, who was rescued. The dead body of his sister. 70 years old, was found in the woodshed, with the head and body almost cut to pieces. Speakman is a mill operative, and has been insane from liquor for several days. He was drunk when the murder was committed.

CAPITAL SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lincoln, Neb., March 8.—Warren Clough, convicted of the murder of his brother in the York County Court last week, has been sentenced to hanging on the 18th of July. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

New York, March 8.—Joe Goss, the Engli-pugilist, and a principal in the Goss-Alb-prize-fight, has been arrested and held to awa MURDERED.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 8.—Wash McGraw was killed and William Mahoney severely beat-en by unknown negroes in the Capitol grounds last eventor.

PRATRICIDE.

DERBY LINE, Vt., March 8.—Two brothers named Rid quarreled at Barnston, in the Province of Quebec, yesterday, and one fatally shot the other.

RESPITED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 8.—"Yellow Jeek," the Molly Maguire, was not executed today, his case having been taken to the Supreme Court.

VANDERBILT. The Dead Money-Getter's Money to Be Wrangled Over. Special Dispotch to The Tribun. New YORK, March 8.—The Vanderbilt will

New York, March 8.—The Vanderbilt will case came to the front again to day in the shape of a statement made by counsel for Mrs. A. La Bau, a daughter of the late Commodore. The counsel said his client would contest, and following is the substance of the objections that are to be filed: "That the will, if it was made or executed by Commodore Vanderbilt, was obtained by fraud and circumvention, and undue influence brought to bear upon him by his son William H. Vanderbilt, and others acting with him to that end; that Commodore Vanderbilt was informing under a morbid and mental delusion and mania at the time the will was made, inducting an absence of natural affection, and that these disqualifications, taken in connection with his physical debility and the weakness consequent upon old age, disqualified him from making any testamentary disposition of his estate, or from acting in any testamentry capacity; that this mania and a continued morbid and unnatural desire and fervent inclination on the part of the Commodore to perpetuate his name, wentith, and power by a concentration of his property in his son William and his progeny, had so perverted and disturbed the normal condition of his mental faculties as to utterly incapacitate him from making any testamentary disposition of his vast estate, which equity demanded should be divided fairly among his next of kin."

SCHEME AND CHARTER.

St. Louis, March &—The anti-Scheme and Charter party gave notice in the Court of Appeals to day that they would file a bill of exceptions and carry the case to the Supreme Court. Meantime the scheme and charter will be put more fully into effect than it is now, and with this view the old County Court this afternoon passed an order to transfer to the city all county institutions and property under the control of that body, and hasten the full separation of the county from the city as speedily as possible.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ry., March 8.—8. S. Clarke, whisky-dealer, has gone into bankruptey. Liabilities, \$90.000; assets, \$67,000. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, solions the gume, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Bure to regulate the bowel Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoversized blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

OIL TANKS

OIL TANKS.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

198.

Chicago City 7 % et. bonda. 88d.
Chicago City 7 % et. sewerage. 107
Chicago City 7 % et. sewerage. 107
Cook Counsy 7 % et. bonds (leary. 107
North Chicago 7 % et. bonds (L. Park). 94
City Railway, South Side. 149
City Railway, West Side. 170
Chy Railway, West Side. 123
Traders' insurance Company. 118
Chamber of Counterve. 70
Exposition stock. 30

BY TELEGRAPH.

om receipts, \$270,000.

8TOCKS.
64'6 C., C., C. & I. C.
17'4 New Jersey Centra
24'4 Rock Island
23'8 St. Paul
6'4 St. Paul pfd.
6'4 Wabash

7% Ohio & Mississippi.
17 B. L. & W. P. Telegraph.
139 A. & P. Telegraph.
1394 Missouri Pacific.
1 435 Indiana Central.
22 G. B. & Q.
72 Hannibal & St. Jo.
5136 Central Pacific bonds.
53 U. P. bonds.
8burg 89 U. P. land-grant.
U. P. sinking-fund.
d. 53

The proportion of the bank's reserve to the liabil-ity is 45 11-16 per cent.
PARIS, March 8.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 3, 100,000 francs during the past

reek.
Rentes, 106f 90c.
FRANKFORT, March 8.—United States Bonds—
New 5s, 103½.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were flied for record

1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876.

mad, which will prevent travel on the country roads.

Some people "want to know, you know," who paid for the recent entertainment of the gentlemen investigators of the inspection of grain in this city. They also ask if, the bills being paid by the Board of Trade, the opinions listened to were those of a majority of the members of that body. The first is a problem, the last a conundrum, which we give up.

Offerings of Paper Limited and Miscellaneous.

Perils of Our Revenue System-Railroad Bond Quotations.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and Generally Firmer ---Provisions Strong---Hogs Weak.

A Sharp Advance in Wheat---Corn and Rye Better-The Country Grain-Dealer, and First Storage Charges.

#### FINANCIAL.

The usual duliness of the loan market was much acceased by the severe storm. The banks received ally a limited number of applications for loans, and nose were of a miscellaneous kind. There were oftenings of Board of Trade paper, of commercial aper, and of country paper for rediscount, but he aggregate of all was not large. The banks, hough not complaining of the light demand, as heir discount lines are comfortably filled, have one surplus funds available for first-class borowers.

Rates of discount are S@10 per cent to regular ers. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and

The clearings were \$2,900,000.

The COUNTRY.

The COUNTRY.

The New York Public has some well-considered remarks upon the dangerous concentration of banking reserves at New York:

If any emergency should occur in this city, where the banks are more though than elsewhere to be a fleated by reverses in the stock market. Boston would at once send here for \$10.000,000 of reserve, more or less, and thus increase the danger precisely where it is greatest. It is sound policy for the banks or Boston to make the merchants and manufacturers of New England unnecessarily dependent upon the chances of a market in which Black Fridays have not been unknown? An eminent banker of Philadelphia, referring to the same matter, argest that the concentration of reserves at one point, which he deplores, was brought about by New York in thesee. At the establishment of the National Banks, there were some public reasons, which seemed strong, for the provisions which have since been condemned by the Clearing-House banks of New York, so you have been been unknown to be count money, she and the term of the Preserve. Funds which the banks are permitted to employ in that way, but not in any other, naturally gravitate to New York, because here their presence most readily creates a speculation which employs them. But business at New York has not been the safer for that provision, and business elsewhere has been unduly dependent upon the chances of a market which the same device has readiered unduly liable to change.

Under the present system the New York banks hold to the banks of the country much the same relation as the Bank of England to the banking interests of that country. The concentration of the New research was the Bank of England to the banking interests of that country. The concentration of the

clation as the Bank of England to the banking incrests of that country. The concentration of the
correst in the Bank of England and in the New
ork banks is perilous, because it makes these
unds play two parts at once. When trouble comes,
he money will be wanted in two places at once,
at this is no more possible in panies than at other
mes. Bagehot has raised a warning voice in Enand against the practice prevailing there, and it
would be corrected here. If doing so will not
oviate panies, it will modify some of their most
stressing features. ing features.
THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

There has been a "ministerial crisis" in the management of the London Stock Exchange. Recent reveiations in connection with the investigations of the Foreign Loans Committee of the House of Commons, and some other unpleasant disclosures as to the manner in which the machinery of the Stock Exchange, had been used to decide the Stock Exchange had been used to deceive the lie, have made its members restless. No ges of bad faith have been brought by any one t the managers who, however, in imitation diamentary usage, resigned their places, that etion of a new Board might be had. The lection resulted in the reinstatement of most of he old managers, with enough new and younger nen to carry out whatever reforms are needed in the interests of the Stock Exchange and the

THE BRITISH COAL-SUPPLY. A recent issue of the Colliery Guardian, published in Great Britain, has the following calculation of the available coal supply of that country. It is based on the estimated reserve of only the known coal fields:

Tons. ...1,906,000,000 ...18,172,000,000 ...5,548,600,000 ...2,456,000,000 ...2,000,000,000 ...10,036,000,000 Total. 70, 116, 000, 000
This deposit would furnish for 529 years the amount used in 1875—133, 000, 000 tons. But not included in the above are numerous rich vens of coal recently discovered in North Wales, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and the Midland. Besides these are the Scotch and Irish mines as yet practically numerous.

these are the Scotch and Irish mines as yet practically untouched.

RAHLEOAD BONDS.

In its financial article of the 20th ult. the London Daily News says:

The depression in the better class of American rall-way bonds has been most marked again to-day, and though nothing more than an unthinking and indiscriminate sale of all these securities, engendered by the late collage of the Philadelphila & Reacing Company, may have brought this about, it is clear that much distributed by the late collage of the Philadelphila & Reacing Company, may have brought this about, it is clear that much distributed by the late collage of the Philadelphila & Reacing Company, may have brought this about, it is clear that much distributed by the late collage of the Philadelphila & Reacing Company, may have brought this about, it is clear that much distributed by the late of the lat

consent.

SAN FRANCISCO COINAGE.

In February the coinage of the San Francisco must was \$2, 605, 500; in the same month last year it was \$3, 142, 500. In the first two months of this year the coinage has been \$4, 501, 500 against \$5, 620, 500 for the corresponding period of 1870.

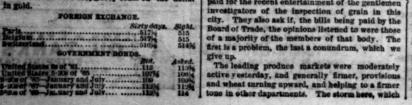
USURI LAW IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Usury law of West Virginia has been amended so as to forfeit all interest in cases where more than 6 per cent is reserved, and allow the recovery of any excess paid within a year.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 104, @105, the greenbacks.

Groenbacks were 95%@95% cents on the dollar in gold.



advices from other points, were the causes of strength. The former threatened to cut off receipts to a very small volume,—probably for several weeks to come, as seeding time will be here by the time that the roads are passable, and farmers' deliveries will be small till the spring planting

by the time that the roads are passable, and tarmer's deliveries will be small till the spring planting is over.

Owing to the wintry weather there was not much general action in the dry-goods trade. Buyers, were not present in any considerable number, and, although there was a fair sprinkling of mail orders, the distribution was light in the aggregate. The grocery market worea quief aspect. In a few of the leading articles a fair movement was effected, but the general trade was extremely quiet. In prices there were no marked changes. Sugars, sirape, and coffees were easy, though not to the extent of a quotable decline. A dull butter market was witnessed. Buyers took hold in a conservative way at the decline noted early in the week, or at 11@30c for inferior to fancy. Cheese was quiet and firm at 13%@14%c for good to best factory. There was a quiet market for dried fruits, fish, and canned goods, prices remaining without important change. Oils were quoted quiet, with earbon, linseed, and turpentine firmly held. Leather, bagging, tobacco, paints, and colors were unchanged.

The severe storm interfered with the filling of orders, and the movement of lumber from the yards was less than in former days of the week. Trade is very good for the time of year, and, unless the weather should continue unpleasant, the stock will be considerably reduced before the opening of navigation. The snow-storm has extended over the lumber regions and improved the prospect for logging. Metals were steady. The wool, hop, broom-corn, hay, and hide markets were unchanged. Seeds were quiet and steady. Potatoes in car-lots were slow, and the retail demand was small, and prices ruled easy under fair supplies. Poultry was scarce and firm. Eggs were steady.

Rail freights were dull and irregular, virth no change in asking figures. The nominal site was 35c to New York and 40c to Boston per 100 fbs of grain.

Lake freights were quiet, with no change in fig-

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Gold opened at 105½, declined to 105, and closed at 105½. Carrying rates 1 to 2, and borrowing flat to 1-64 per diem. Silver at London 55½ pence per ounce. Here, silver bars 127½ in greenbacks and 121½ in gold. Silver coin ¼ discount. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were generally higher. Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds advanced to 83½. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central frats were 3 higher, selling at 34. St. Lonis & Iron Mountain firsts declined to 93½. State securidies were quiet.

Stocks were mainly strong and higher, with the chief advance in Lake Shore, New York Central, and the coal shares. The St. Pauls and Union Pacific were weak. The Executive Committee of the Western Union meet on Monday next and recommend a dividend of 1½ per cent. The full Board of Directors will meet Wednesday, and act upon the recommendation. Transactions were 169,000 shares; of which 45,000 were Western Union, 64,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 New York Central, 11,100 Michigan Central, 13,000 Lackawanna, and 7,000 Delaware & Hudson.

Money market easy; 3. Prime mercantile paper, 3½,65.

Custom receipts, \$270,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$64,000.

grain.

Lake freights were quiet, with no change in figures. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 314 @314c, to load immediately. GOODS RECEIVED

at the Chicago Custom-House March 8, 1877: Stet-taur Bros. & Co., 4 cases dry goods; J. Scheyer, 1 cask brandy; Mrs. S. B. Heshey, 2 trunks and 1 case personal effects; J. H. Rice, 4 cases plate-glass. Amount collected, \$6,936.27.

case personal effects; J. H. Rice, 4 cases plateglass. Amount collected, \$6, 936.27.

PACIFIC COAST PROSPECTS.

The San Francisco Market Reepew says:

On Sunday last, the 25th of February, the city and
State at large was visited with coplous showers to the
great joy of the party of the property of the party of the

Tenassee, new 42 Missouri. 100% Virginia, old. 30 Virginia, old. 30 Virginia, old. 30 SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board: 2 Alpha. 20 Imperial. 2 Releher. 74 Julia Consolidated. 54 Pest & Belcher. 34 Justice. 51 Pest & Belcher. 34 Pest & Belcher. 34 Pest & Belcher. 35 Pest & Belcher. 37 California. 49 Overnaan. 814 Cholisr 68 Ophir. 200 Candence. 58 Isaymond & Nly. 200 Candence. 79 Silver Hill. 5 Pest & Belcher. 70 Pest & Belcher. 50 Pest & Bel sections in the southern counties of the State where the outlook, at best, is extremely discouraging to the husbandmen.

The receipts of wheat are beginning to fall off somewhat, yet there is considerable stock yet remaining in the interior, going to show very clearly that the stock account taken by the Produce Exchange Jan. I fell far short of the actual quantity on hand, the exchange compliers evidently overlooking the large amount of wheat in the hands of growers. Exports continue to be liberal, with some La Co registered tonnage or more still on the Liverpool berth.

The San Francisco Evening Bulletin of the 1st publishes a number of dispatches from different points. Shasta reports crops never looked better, and flattering prospects for harvest. Tehama reports enough rain to insure good crops in early-sowed bottom lands, and good prospects for the rest. Colusa reports crops look splendidly. Butte, that prospects were never better. Sacramento, increase of 30 per cent in acreage, and a good average yield is promised. Yolo, Yuba, Solano, Sonoma, Mendoceno, and Marin, report that the crops never looked better; and Napa that the crops are more luxuriant than in the past twenty years. San Dividends of \$200 have been declared on Unifornia.

NEW ORLEANS. March 8.—Gold, 105%@105%.

Sight exchange on New York, ½ premium.

Sterling exchange bankers' bills, 509%.

LONDON, March 8.—Consols, money and account, 96%.

United States Bonds—'65s, 106%; '67s, 108; 10-40s, 108%; new 5s, 107%.

New York Central, 93; Erie, 7%; preferred, 18; illinois Central, 57.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased 2487, 000 during the past week. Thirteen thousand pounds were withdrawn on balance to-day. The proportion of the bank's reserve to the liability is 45 11-16 per cent.

luxuriant than in the past twenty years. San Joaquin promises a fair yield, with area about equal to that of last year. San Diego has a fair pros-

pect.

CHICAGO RATES FOR STORAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROBERTS, Ill., March 7.—Having had a long experience in the grain trade, I would like to call the attention of farmers and grain-buyers to the rates of storage for grain in the Chicago elevators as established by law. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the validity of our State law regulating the charges for marchonsing. State law regulating the charges for warehousing or elevating grain has brought the warehousemen to a realization of the existence of interests other to a realization of the existence of interests other than their own. Does the State law benefit the 13,000 farmer and the country grain-buyer in the matter of storage charges? No. Pending the passage of the Railroad and Warehouse bill, it was hoped that, so far as excessive storage charges are seen.

940
Fork is, 122 ft. of Robey at, s.f. 25x125 ft, with building, dated March 3
Haisted is, 140 4-10 ft. s of Adams, w.f. 25x 30 7-10 ft, dated March 5.
West Fourteenthet, 25 ft w of Laffin, n.f. 25x 1243 ft, dated March 3.
West Coursess st, 272, 274 e of Aberdeen, s.f. 38x 166 6-10 ft, dated March 7.
North OF CITY LIBIT'S WITHIN A RADIUS OF BEVEN North Oslicy at, 28 ft n of Fullerton av, w.f. 24x100 ft, dated March 7. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878

packed.

GREARE—Was quiet at 5-27'-6.

BLEF PRODUCTS—Were sceady and quiet at \$10.75

\$11.00 for mess: \$11.756-12.00 for extra mess; and
\$21.50622.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 75-627'-6-for city, and \$5-62

To for country loss, the inside for No. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was duil and unchanged. There was a fair inquiry on the part of shippers early; but prices did not suit them, and they withdrew. Local buyers took no more than was necessary to meet immediate wants. Holders were firm in their views, however, in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 230 lbs winters at 87.0068.7.75; 225 bris spring axiras partirs at 8.244; and 25 bris rye flour at \$4.40. Total, 500 bris. The market closed quiet, with the following as the saking range of prices: Choice winters \$7.7568.50: medium winters, 86.5067.50; low grade do, 86.0068.50; choice spring extras, \$6.5067.50; medium do, \$6.0068.50; choice spring extras, \$6.5067.50; medium do, \$6.0068.50; choice spring extras, \$6.5067.50; spring superfines, \$6.5035.52. Rye flour, \$4.37564.50. Buckwheat do, \$6.0067.50. BREADSTUFFS. BRAN—Was quiet and irregularly easier. Sales were to tons at \$12.50@13.00 per ton on track; and \$13.00

2,000 bu No. 2 at \$1, 328 for winter receipts, and selected do; 700 bu by sample at \$1, 329 ft. 38 on track; and 350 bu do at \$1.35 free on board car. Total, \$3,000 bu.

CURIN—Was quiet, and very steady, but firmer, advancing M@Ne per bu from the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was quiet, with rather more inquiry for cargoes, and New York was unchanged, but speeced the control of the majority of operators was concentrated on whast and pork. Several selling orders for May were received from the country, but these were soon filled. There was wery little demand for shipment, but sample lots were firmer, while requiar No. 2 was duil, with a moderate inquiry for fresh receipts of do to carry into May. Seller May sold at 446445 c. closing at 4496. Seller april soid at \$4666450 c. closing at \$4960. And the control of the

has the interest on the extention of interests of the passage of the land of the

prices: No. 11 month; set 00 on track; No. 1, \$5.0025.500; abough \$40034.50. HIDES—Were in moderate request at the late decline. We quote: City butchers' cows, 6c; steers, 7c; greeneured, light, 6c, and heavy, 7c; damaged, 6c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 8c; green calf, 12c; film hides and prime dry kip and calf, 14c; dry-salted hides. 11c: deacon sichs. 45630c.
High WiNES—Were quiet, and a shade firmer at the recent decline. Salz was restricted to 100 bris at \$1.03

2.50@ 2.0 2.30@ 2.4

GARS—Mallard ducks, \$2.00 per doz; small ducks, \$1.00 per doz.

\$E.DD.S—Timothy was quiet and unchanged. Prime was quoted at \$1.05, and choice at \$1.7051.75, and lower grades at \$1.00.1.00. Clover was quiet and firm at \$8.4068.65 for good to prime, and mammoth soid at \$8.70. A car of fair flax sold at \$1.50. Hungarian was nominal at 50600, and millet at 40650e.

\$ALIT—The shipments continue fair, and trade is as good as usual at this time in the seaon. Quotations: Fine sait, \$1.40, ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$1.75; dairy, with bags, \$1.50; Asinton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—We quote the market moderately active and fruit. GAME-Mallard ducks, \$2.00 per doz; small ducks,

est, etweste; enorce, Toerrac; choicest, souauce; rancy, \$1,00sc1, 13.

INTERNAL—Common, 28633c; good do, 35633c; medium, 46642c; good do, 45648c; fine, 35630c; choices, coordina, 26630c; choices, coordina, 26630c; choices, 70673c.

YOUNG HYSOS—Common, 28630c; good do, 33633c; finedium, 46632c; good do, 45648c; fine, 56633c; finedium, 46632c; fine, 56633c; choices, 26633c; choi

beech, respectively, VEAL-Was slow at 5@8c. The offerings were libwool.—Dealers report a fair retail trade. The sub-joined quotations are intended to represent the first selling prices of wool, or those that dealers are willing to pay: Washed fiece, fine to medium, 34638c; do coarse, 30633c; fiecec, cawashed fine, heavy to light, 20623c; do coarse and medium, 23623c; tab-washed, prime to choice, 37640c; do poor to good, 34638c.

4, 393 6, 713 10, 851 1,000 1,273 933 8,905

ered; supply about equal to the demand.

2.84 ILBESTY.

EAST LIBESTY, PA., Marches, —CATTLE—Receipts toay, 381 head, 18 cars through and 5 cars for this maret; total for three days, 1, 105 head, or 108 cars through
ad 47, cars yard, stock; best, 5., 7856, 14; swellmus
dod, 84, 7358, 25; common torgood, 48, 256, 256,
House-Receipts to-day, 980 head; total, for three
ays. 3, 800; Yorkers, 85, 7963, we Philladelphias, 86, 25

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Hous—Steady; fair demand; common, 24.9085.15; fair to good light, 85.2565.50; packing, 85.4666.65; selected butchers', 85.7045.85; Receipts, 960. Shigments, 24.
Sr. Lours, March 8.—Hous—Dull and lower; light, 84.8065.15; bacon, 85.7563.60; butchers', 85.356 CATTLE-Stronger; good demand; prices unchange

BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—FLOUR—No. 1. 2351 No. 2, 24a.
GRAIN—Whest—Whister, No. 3, 40a 10d; No. 2, 10a 6d; spring, No. 1, 10a 6d; No. 2, 10a 6d; spring, No. 1, 10a 6d; No. 2, 10a 7d.
Corn—New, 24a 3d/624a 6d; eld, 24a 9d/625a.
PROVISIONS—Fork, 62a 6d. Lard, 43a.
LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Corrox—Quiet; 60(60 13-16d; salva 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 3,000.

BERADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 10a 3d/610a 6d; doclub, 10a 7d/610a 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9a 7d/610a 6d; do winster, 10a 6d/610a 10d. Plour—Western canal, 24a/25a. Corn—Western intred, 24a-5d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 70/680a.
PROVISIONS—Meas pork, 62a 6d; prime meas pork, 77a.
Lard—American, 40a 6d. Cheese—Fine American, 75a.
BROD—Long clear, 30s; short clear, 40a.

Tallow—40a.
Person term—Seritta 10a: refuned, 13a 6d.

er cwt decline.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribens.

New York, March 8.—Grain—Less business in wheat; prices without decided change; market for spring little more steady; exporters and speculators holding off; winter wheat dull and nominal; sales for city milling of 0,000 bu ungraded apring at \$1.34; 8,000 bu called poor No. 2 Chicago at \$1.35; 8,000 bu straight No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.42 in store; 3,000 bu inferior Milwaukee, \$1.20. Ry quiet; \$13946 for Western. Barley still in buyers favor, with a moderate business. Corn slightly declined, with a good business export and moderate home trade; old Western mixed quiet and steady; sales of 126,500 bu ungraded Western mixed at \$5.555%, steamer; alvod \$5.54,556e, closing with 20,000 bu export at \$356, steamer; 8,000 bu old Western mixed, 5856 affoat. Oats dull and in buyers favor; sales of 31,000 bu mixed Western and State at \$56,250; white do, 423656; uxtra white, 586c; mixed Western, 40045c.

Ocans Feriquits—Berth room framer and quiet; charters fairly active and steady; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 18,000 bu grain at \$1.40.

A.ROVISION—Pork framer; trade quiet; sales 200 bris new mess on spot, part \$1.3.55; 750 bris April at \$1.5.00; 150 bris. 25; second call, March, \$15.50 bris. April at \$1.5.00 steed; April, \$15.10 brid; \$15.15 asked; May. \$15.20 bld; \$15.25 asked. Cut meats—Trade moderate; prices steady; gales 100 boxes Western long clear at \$0. Lard higher; firm at advance; less done for shipment; otherwise moderate business; reported sales: 1,300 tes prime steam, on spot, \$9.80; \$9.50; \$0.00 tes prime steam, on spot, \$9.80; \$9.50; \$0.00

gallon.

To the Western Associated Freez.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Corros.—Market dull; 12%2.
12%2; fatures closed steady at decitie; March, 12.2%3.
12.2%2; April, 12.40%12.4 dr.; May, 12.50%12.9%2 June, 12.7%42.7%; Juny, 12.80%12.8%; August, 12.80%
12.87%; September, 12.80%12.8%; August, 12.80%
12.41c; November, 12.25%12.27; December, 12.35% 12. 73642. 736: Just. 42. 83642. 83c; August. 12. 806
12. 87c; September. 12. 85642. 83c; October. 12. 33c6
12. 87c; September. 12. 85642. 27; December. 12. 25c6
12. 87c. FLOUR-Receipts. 7.000 bris; very moderate trade, mainly for local use: some little export inquiry for England and West Indies; prices unchanged. Rye flour about steady; 84. 25c4. 80.

Coxy. Mrs. 1.—Heavy; Western. 82. 6563. 00.

Grains. Wheat quiet but steady; limited milling demand: shippers inclined a pring. 81. 34c61. 83; No. 2.

Milwankee in store. 81. 42; No. 2. Cricago pyring, not pring. 81. 35c of straight, 81. 40 bid; held at 81. 41; winter wheat dull and mominal. Rye quies but steady; Western. 81.68c a. Barley beavy; No. 1 Canada. 81. 00; eholee ungraded do. 60c. Mail quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts. 35. (00 bu; fair trade in new for export and bome use; ungraded Western mixed. 356450/c; steam white. 356/sis/6c; prime old alload. 86/sis/6c steam white. 356/sis/6c; prime old alload. 756/sis/6c steam white. 356/sis/6c; steam white. 356/sis/6c; steam white. 356/sis/6c; prime. 36/sis/6c. Hollanged.

Grains. The steam steady of steam white. 356/sis/6c; prime. 356/sis/6c. 168/sis/6c. 156/sis/6c. 168/sis/6c. 168/si

Reg. \$11.00011.50. Sulk mests quiet and weak; shoulders, looss. Squ: packed, 6:; clear rib, spc: clear, 896. Hams—Sugar-cured, market easier, 116 1246.

Whiteky—Quiet and weak; \$1.0521.08.
GRACCERIES—Coffee steady, with a good demand: Rio common to good common. The reference of the first of state of the common to good common. The reference of the first of state of the common to good common. The reference of the first of state of the common to good common. The reference of state of the common to good common. The reference of state of the common to good common. The reference of state of the common to good common. The reference of the common to good common. The good common to good common to

Si. Sag. 1.55. Corn—Western mired, quiet but from:
Siec; April. 54/ec; issum. 51/66/2. Outs—Market
dull and nominally steady; white Western, 60/64/2.

Rye steady; Tograc.

CLOVER-SEED—Nominally 15/6/2 ide.
Hay—Market dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Doll and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Doll and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Doll and unchanged.
PROVISION—Railer; not quotably lower.

COFFEE-Unchanged.

REPART—Harbet du 90 by; com, 191,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Whest, 1/000 bus corn, 100,000 bu.

MILWAUKER.

DRY GOODS.

New York, March 8.—Trade was light with comsice houses and importers, and jobbing branched was
quiet. Cotion goods were moving slowly, but remain
steady in first hands. Prints were quiet and uchanged. Dress goods were in steady request. House,
were in fair demand.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAYD, O., March S.—PETROLEUM—Factor Strady and firm; standard white, 110 test, 13c.

Pitrasung, March S.—Petroleum—Crade scrip, but irregular; may be quested 62.85 at Parkers; rafined dull c 15%c. Philadelphia delivery. SAILHOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADES

CHICAGO & BORTHWESTERS RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, e2 Clark-st. (Sherrosm House) and Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots. Leave. | Arriva

| Milwaukee Express | 10:00 a in | 10:00 a | Milwaukee Passenger | 5:00 p in | 10:25 a | 10:25 a

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAN foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-seet-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast correct urand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Re-

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEDAN Jajon Depot, corner Madison and Canafets. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at Depot. \* 8:25 a. m.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro'
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro'
Night Express. nesota Thro 5:05 p. m. \*11:00a. m All trains run via Milwankes. Tickets for 8t. Paul and Minneapolis are good either vis Madison and Frairs du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Wissens CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINUY RAILEOAD's Depots, foot of Lake st. in imms sw;, and Sixteenshes, and canal and Sixteenshess. Ticket Offices, 5) Clarkes, and at Appele

Mendota, Ottawa, and Strestor 7:25a. m. 7:85p. m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Strestor 4:15p. m. 7:85p. m. 10:20a. m. ILLINOIS CEPTRAL RAILSOAD,
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-scend-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG. PL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAMIROAN Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of elec-roc-st. Ticket-offices: 65 Cirrk-st., Palmer Rossa, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIE RAILEDAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Shorman-sta. These
office Sc Clark-st., Sherman house.
Leave. Arriva. Omaha, Leaven w'th & Atch Ex 10:15 a. m. 4:00 p. m Peru Accommodation 5:00 p. m. 9:35 a. m. Night Express 710:00 p. m. 4:50 s. m. 

Depart. | Arrive. Prom Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll 18.

Depart. Depart. Arriva.

Day Express (except Sanday)... 8:40 a. m. 7:30 a. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:3

We are prepared to transport goods from his debraica, the nearest point to the Hills on the lacific Railroad, to Custer City, Deadwood, and accel in the Hills. We will receive goods at more them, and give through bills hading at as few tasses from any other points. We are owner anaportation capable of hauling over 400,000 in the teams.

Alternational Scale for the contract with the came.

What They Have Co Establishment—I Money Wes

THE WEST 1

Something Concerning Changes in the Man

management of its affairs, and which has held the reins unints organization of the Board in was upset and a new combinat. The removal of Mr. Bunyan fi brasks necessitated his resignat appointed in his place, and ha, Lipe, C. C. P. Holden, and dethroned Mr. Stareford, who is from the beginning of time Lipe, who is also one of the a his place. Since things have hands, and will probably stay least, it is not perhaps out of pof summary of the work of the ganization; and to present in eanmary of the work of the nigation; and to present in the benefit of the taxpayers figures representing the ame disposition which has been ter to do this, the various pen consulted, and the figures ted. There is, as will be crepancy between the total al of disbursements. The laply to typographical errors is

they have been in the backgrour zation of the Beard.

THERE ARE ONE OR T connected with the change of give rise to trouble. One of the office, and the main replace to him was unquestionable constant depression in real eshard, and he recently went trupter court. It is claimed from a salary, and that the onmost give their services gratus made, of course, for a Sect has always been about \$2,500 them is whether Mr. Millard, sioner, and, as such, not changa yunless elected President, carried office of Secretary.

It is also alleged, but not rangement has been made raling members to pool thus dividing the \$6,500 tween tham. This arrang would give Holden, who has alse and would not reject such an addit This plan would take a great de and somewhat from Mr. Millard, would not reject such an addit This plan would take a great de and somewhat from Mr. Millard, acceded them a fair remuseratio to say the least, is not excess true, help to explain why Stanf Lipe put in.

RILUE GL.

Gen. Pleasonton Replies
Critics—An Open Letter
the "Scientific American.
See For Ensuring
Gen. A. J. Pleasonton, of o
o us the following reply to
he Scientific American. wh
rersely his theory relative
lights, electricity, magnetism,
he replies to some scientis
sloned his philosophy without
to understand it. It will be
is not averse to criticism, he
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To the Entor of the Scient
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published, entitled "libre and
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ROLEUM.

arch 8.—PETROLEUN—Marind white, 110 test, 13c.
8.—PETROLEUN—Crade activa.

TIME TABLE

SPARTURE OF TRAINS pted. Marks + Saturday exped. 1

HWESTEEN RAILWAY. k-st. (Sherman House) and on, and at the depota.

ille and Kinzie-sta.

Leave. | Arrive. 

Madison-st. bi

Leave. Arrive \*12:30 p. m. \* 4:00 p. m. 9:30 a. m. \* 8:05 p. m. 9:00 p. m. \$ 7:30 a. m. 9:30 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m.

CICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

\*8:25 a. m. \* 7:30 p. m. \*10:00a. m. \* 4:00p. m. \* 5:05 p. m. \*11:00a. m ... + 9:30 p. m. 1 7:00 a. m. raukee. Tickets for St. Paul either via Madison and Prairio wn. La Crosso, and Winena. M & QUINCY RAILROAD's indiana-av., and Sixteenth-centh-ste. Ticket Offices, 59

Leave. | Arrive. entor • 7:25 a. m. • 7:45 p. m. entor • 4:15 p. m. • 11:20 a. m. City • 9:30 a. m. • 4:25 b. m. City • 9:30 p. m. • 7:05 a. m.

\*10:15 a. m. \* 4:00p. m.

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E & CHICAGO BAILWAY,

| Leave. | Arrive.

OHIO RAILROAD.
tion Building, foot of AfonCinrk-st., Palmer House.
(Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

D & PACIFIU BAILBOAD and Sherman-sts. Tieket | Leave. | Arrive.

ATI & ST. LOUIS RAIL-OAD, and Carroll-sta., West Side. Depart. | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

Depart. Arrive.

101. 0:15 a. m. 8:50 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

DEB & KOKOMO LINE.
of Clinton and Carroll-sta
Depart. Arrive.
y)... 8:40 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m.
TCE.

BESORT.

| Leave. | Arrive.

owner of the hall in which the meeting was held. He wants to be West Side Collector.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Seventeenth Ward was held last night at the corner of North Market and Ontario streets. Before the assemblage was called to order the Executive Committee, selected by Mr. Conlan, the President of Irade annual collection of Agricultural Returns gives, in the volume for the year 1876, some official returns obtained from Russi for the first time. They relate only to Russia in Europe and to the crops of 1872. The area under wheat is returned as 28,743,300 acres, but the produce of this large acreage is estimated at no more than 187, 988,000 busiels, which shows an average yield of only five and-a-half bushels per acre, or about a fifth of the average vield in Great Britain. The

AMUSEMENTS. BERSHEY BALL.

83 Madison-st. HAMLET

Mr. A. P. BURBANK rill read and recite the play of Hamset, condensed about an hour and a half in delivery. Sunday Afternoon, March 11. oors open at 2:30; Reading at 3. Admission, 23 c McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MITRH FOR EVERYBODY.

LEMONS! LEMONS! EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 10 o'clock. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY..... EVANGELINE COMBINATION TO-NIGHT, the Grand Spectacular Extravia

Autorate Properties Novel Effects, Grand Choruse, and Marches. Everything 1 ast, so and specified Prices.—Propertie and Fracturate Circle, \$1.00. Referency, 75. cettis; Family Circs. 40 cents.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, M'CORMICK HALL.

BARNABEE Wednesday, March 14. Seats at Jamen, M. Cook, to morrow (Saturday) morning, at the deficedly low price of 50c.

152 STATE-ST. Haseltine Collection of Painting Rearranged and now on free exhibition. mences Monday, 3 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.

COLISEUM. ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE
James and Katle Edwards, skotch Artists, Theorems, in Irish dixecthes. The Three Cressforts, au
and Dance Artists, Chem. The Three Cressforts, au
and Dance Artists, Chem. The Three Cressforts, Su
and Dance Artists, Chem. Traites. Third and its
week of Den Thompsee as Josh Whitcomb. Afternoon
at 2:30. Evening at 6.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Kent
In their Border Drama,
WILD BILL.
A terrific Bear Fight and splendid Oito.
Matinee, Saturday. Monday, R. T. STETSON.
The Boes; or. Living for Vensceance. HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

TO-NIGHT REV. CHARLES CLARK
THE TOWER OF LONDON.
Admission, Soc. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD "Tell LEA & PER SAUCE." EVERY VARIETY

WORDSTERSHIRE SAUCE

LEA & PERRINS

CRANE, BREED & CO.,

-ASK POB-PROCTER & GAMBLES Mottled Cerman.

There is None Better, OR MORE ECONOMICAL POR PARILY USE.

The Acme Pipe Cutter Cuts Wrought Iron, Brass, and Copper Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Round Iron, Shafting, etc. Makes Clean Cut, no Burring. Selid Cast Steel throughout. Send for Circular to

PANCOAST & MAULE,
227 Pear-st., Philadelphia. PROPOSALA. Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw,

HRADQUARTERS DRPARTERST OF DAROTA.

CREP QUARTERS ASTRES OFFICE.

CREP QUARTERS ASTRES OFFICE.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the must conditions, will be received at this office and at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following named posts, and at Sioux City. La, until 15 o'cicels, poon, on the 2stil day of April, 1877, at which time and place they seem that the property of the conditions of the Quartermasters at the following named posts, and at Sioux City. La, until 15 o'cicels, poon, on the 2stil day of April, 1877, at which time and place they required during the facal year communicing July 1, 1877, and ending June 30, 1878, at the following posts and stations, viz.:

Forts Abercombie, Abraham Lincoln, Buford, Pembina, Randali, Rice, Seward, Stevenson, Sully, Sissenton, and Totten, and Camp Bancock and military stations at Cheyenne, Lower Stuie, and Standing Bock Agencies, D. T., a Fort Snelling, Minn., at Forts Beaton, Rifts, and Shaw, and Camp Baker, M. T., and also at posts at or near the Big Horn River, M. T. deparate bids should be made for each post and for establishment should be attached to each hit. He his advertisement should be attached to each hit. He his advertisement should be attached to each hit. He his advertisement should be attached to each hit. He his advertisement of the specified supplies will be received and preference civen to articles of domestic production and preference civen to articles of domestic production and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be received and parteres of the specified supplies will be receive

B. C. CARD, Chief Q



### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

interior of the Tremont House is being hly renovated under the superintendency ager Jewett Wilcox, who proposes that it esent as fine an internal appearance as any

in the country. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manme, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuxa Bulldg), was at 8 a. m., 20 degrees; 10 a. m., 27;
m., 27; 3 p. m., 25; 8 p. m., 20. Barometer
8 m., 20.65; 8 p. m., 20.60.

ong the delegates attending the Butter and convention is the Hon. Fred I. Evans, of New sgg Convention is the Hon. Fred I. Evans, of New York, who is a noted temperance lecturer, and rho, as a singer of Gospel songs, has made quite reputation in the interier of the Empire State.

Mrs. Mary Allison, one of the old settlers of this onnty, died Wednesday at her rasidence in West fortnield, aged 84. Deceased came to this country with her husband and family in 1842, settling rat in West Northücld, on the banks of the Desiration of

The walls of the Board of Education rooms, in he building No. 85 Fifth avenue, are covered with pecimeas of industrial drawing, the work of the upils in the Boston public schools, and the public careally, especially those people who are interest-d in the subject, are invited to look at the ex-

At about 6:30 last evening Charles Greenwood, caiding at No. 123 North Carpenter street, was un over at the Morgan and Kinzie street crossing y Engine No. 128 on the Northwestern Rallroad, agineer Charles Thorpe and Conductor Daniel Domoghue. His right foot was so hadly crushed hat Dr. Isham was compelled to amputate it.

At an early hour yesterday morning James Bran-nock, a drayman, residing at No. 147 Huron street, ntered the feed store of L. Ehrhardt, at No. 216 Vells street, to get feed for his horses, and while here fell suddenly to the floor and died. He was Syears of age, an Irishman by birth, and leaves a rife bat no family. At the Coroner's inquest igneed the strength of the strength of

While Prof. Gray was lecturing on the tele-phone in Lake. Forest Wednesday evening, the music being played in this city, a connection was made with Dutroit, where there was a "receiver," and a party of gentlemen at the Club House heard distinctly "Home, Sweet Home," and other simple neiodies. This distance, 280 miles, is the longest which music has been transmitted, and is another exhibition of what the invention is capable of.

bition of what the invention is capable of be troubles at the Coal Creck mines, in Foan-County, Indiana, referred to in yesterday's sure. have been temporarily settled. A warwas sworn out for the arrest of the ringleader, discharged foreman, but he got timely ce and escaped his pursuers. The miners were seduced into disorderly ways been persuaded to go back to work and bethemselyes, and it is hoped that, for a time ast, the difficulties are at an end.

at least, the difficulties are at an end.

The Women's Temperance Union held a meeting in Farwell Hall vesterday. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$565.40. Situations were furnished 137 women during February. The Dispenary was reported as in working order. Mrs. charles Hammill was elected corresponding Sectary. A Relief Committee. consisting of Mesaunes Huribut, tiary, and Tuttle, was appointed the quarterly meeting of the Union will be held at arwell Hall the second Tuesday in April.

The Board of Education did not, word least even.

rwell Hall the second Tuesday in April.

The Board of Education did not meet last eveng, since only seven of the Inspectors were prest. From Superintendent Pickard's summary of
tendance for February it was learned that the enilment of scholars was, in the High School, 547;
vision High Schools, 793; North Division, 9, 330;
uth Division, 9, 330; West Division, 21, 788;
tal, 41, 678; The average daily attendance was,
the High School, 523; Division High Schools,
5; North Division, 8, 212; South Division, 8, 323;
est Division, 19, 066.

Rev. Charles Clark, the celebrated hiecturer, appeared before a small audience shey Hall in has famous lecture on 'Thack-Mr. Clark's style was intensely English, statement will relieve the minds of the many lought him intensely affected. His gestionough him intensely affected. His gosticu-was weak in many respects, but his posing adiously graceful, while the charms of his linguage were enhanced by the pleasant of his native land. He had evidently studied tracter of Thackeray as well as his writings, the be was mostly speculative and all wrong, lecture was pleasing if not instructive.

If his lecture was pleasing if not instructive. Matters at the Post Office yesterday were quiet a without material change. Mr. Palmer, the w Postmaster, occupied the office recently valed by Gen. McArthur. but has not yet formally ten charge of affaire. The office is still under a supervision of Assistant-Postmaster Squiers, in interest of the bondsmen of the late Postmas-Special Agent Stuart hopes to complete his restigation by Saturday afternoon, and the ret will be reporter to the Department at Washton. Mr. Palmer will take the reins to-morrow, it to a Thusunk reported he stated that he did a know what changes he would make, or whether would make any.

Jennie Overtou was made a widow just a year da haif avo in Madison, Wis:; and though not et 21 vears of age she was detected at an early our yesterday morning in the act of attempting alicide because she could not catchanother spouse, titleer Barrett found her under some steps near ecorner of State and Thirty-fourth streets, and, sking her to the Twenty-second Street Station, carred this services of Dr. Tilley. A dose of walking util daybreak was prescribed together with several mild amidotes, and yesterday afternoon he woman was regretting her foolish action, he has been in this city about vix months in the hapley of a family living at No. 1350 State street, and was engaged to a young painter named Michael celey, residing at No. 227 Bue Island avonue, conceaday from some cause or other he sent her note asking to be reliessed from the engagement, and hence the sulcidal attempt.

a note asking to be released from the engagement, and hence the sujeidal attempt.

As the Omaha express on the Northwestern Railroad was going into Gault, at 1 o'clock yesterday, the boiler of the lecomotive exploded, both ends being blown out. The engineer, William Watson, known as "Scotty," was killed instantly, and the fireman, Nicol Langlands, was thrown from the foot-board to the top of the baggage car, whence he is supposed to have failen headlong to the side of the track. When picked up he was alive, but he died in half an hour. His watch was found some 200 feet from his body. A young man named D. P. James, who was acting as station agent, while sitting at the depot was struck by a part of the smoke-stack of the engine and seriously injured, and doubts are entertained of his recovery. The track was torn up by the concussion, and some of the coaches damaged, but none of the passengers were hurt. The train was delayed three hours and reached this city at 70 elock last evening. Watson resided at No. 316 West Indiana street, and was one of the oldest engineers on the road. He was possessed of considerable property, and is said to have been worth \$25,000. He leaves a wffe and several children. Langlands lived at No. \$118 West Indiana street. The bodies remained at Gapit, in order that the Coroner might hold an inquest.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

wodnesday from some cause or other he sent her note asking to be reliased from the engagement, and hence the sticked attempt.

As the Omashe express on the Northwestern Relirod was going into disult, at 1 o'clock yesterday, the boiler of the leconotive exploded, both ends being blown out. The engineer. William Watson, which is the boiler of the leconotive exploded, both ends being blown out. The engineer. William Watson, and the foot-board to the top of the baggage car, whence he is supposed to have failer headlong to the side of the track. When picked up he was the was a formed to the top of the baggage car, whence he is supposed to have failer headlong to the side of the track. When picked up he was the was a formed to the top of the baggage car, whence he was a frack by a part of the smoke-stack but was a formed as station segment, while eiting at the depot was struck by a part of the smoke-stack institution of the smoke-stack institution of the concinculation of the smoke-stack institution of the smoke state of the smoke-stack institution of the smoke state of the smoke sta

CHARGED WITH INSANITY.

THE SHERIFF AND THE WOMAN.

Last Wedneaday evening, before leaving his charge, Sheriff Kern took a look through the jail to see if everything was all right. His attention was attracted by a comely-appearing young woman of 35 years named Fanny E. Gunderjahn, who had just been brought in by two Deputy-Sheriffs from her home at No. 120 Douglas avenue, whence she had been conveyed at the instance of her husband, F. W. Gunderjahn, who made application to County Agent O'Connell for the examination of his wife for insanity, and accordingly a petition was sent to Judge Wallace by the County Agent, in which he stated that it would be for the benefit of Mrs. Gunderjahn and the community if she were confined in the County or State Insane Asylum. County-Physician Holden also-certified that she was insane. The Sheriff's heart was touched by the appeal made to him by the presoner, who talked as rationally as any sane persons, and who asserted that her detention was the result of a deeply-laid plot on the part of her hasband to get-rid of her and live with another woman. She was the mothergof six small children, and her husband was the owner of their home and the poasecent of some vessel property. The kindhearted Sheriff saw no reason to doubt the woman's story, and, believing that she really was a victim to some scheme, ordered her release from the Jall on her promising to appear yesterday morning at the County Court and stand examination. Mrs. Gunderjahn went her way rejoicing, and the Sheriff sarted for home, happy in the thought that he had saved an innocent person—a woman—from the ignoming and shame of passing a night in a prison.

True to her promise, the alleged lunstic made her appearance at court vesterday morning as

Gunderjahn was taken back to her sister's house, No. 895 Archer avenue. Her nephew was heard to say that the charge of insanity was a "put-up job," and those who saw the subject of this report were similarly inclined.

In order to learn how Mrs. Gunderjahn's detention was brought about, a Thanunz reporter obtained a statement from Dr. Holden, the County Physician, who examined Mrs. Gunderjahn and discovered that she was slightly insane. She asserted that she was slightly insane. She asserted that she was wangeis, and heard strange noises, and gave other evidences of lunacy that satisfied the Doctor that she was not right in her her mind. Drs. Wilder and Emmons also pronounced her insane, and her husband believed religious excilement was the cause of her mental discoses. She had been a Espitist, but had recently joined the Catholic Church, and has spent much time in religious devolions. Dr. itolden endeavored to prevent her incarceration, but the Deputy Sheriffs who brought her down arrived late in the evening, and after he had waited about the jail a long time, and had concluded they were not coming. Mr. Gunderjahn stated that he is unable to bear any large expense in the care of his wife at the Insane Asylum, and therefore made affidavit that she was a pauper in order to have her admitted.

THE WAREHOUSEMEN.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW.

A petition incorporating the following proposed amendment to the Warehouse law will be circulated on 'Change to-day. It was the intention of the warehousemen to have it circulated yesterday, but they did not receive it from the printer in time: A Bill for an act to amend Sec. 15 of an act to "Reg-ulate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain," and to give effect to Art. 13 of the Constitution of this State, approved April 25,

inspection of grain," and to give effect to Art. 3 and 10 live effect to Art. 13 and 10 live effect to Art. 13 of the Constitution of this State, approved April 23. 1871, be amended so as to read as follows: Every warehouseman of public warehouses of Class "A" shall be required, during the first week in January of each year, to publish in one or more of the newspapers (daily, it there be such published in the elly in which such warehouses are situated, a table of the entire the latest the latest and the latest and latest and

WHISKY. IT WILL NOT WORK. The echeme for the big whisky combination has failen through for the present. An animated convention of distillers was held at Peoria Tuesday failen through for the present. An animated convention of distillers was held at Peoria Tuesday and Wednesday, at which the proposed scheme was discussed in all its bearings. The attendance was quite large. comprising delegates from Chicago, Pekin, Canton, Peoria, Terre Haute, Cincinnati. and St. Louis. Philip Zell, of Peoria, occupied the chair, and George .T. Stagg, of St. Louis, acted as Secretary. The Cincinnati delegation, headed by J. W. Goff, was a unit in favor of the proposition, provided all the highwine distilleries in the West would enter into it. The Kentucky houses, which retain their goods until well-aged before placing them on the market, do not come into competition, and hence were not asked to go into the combination. Considerable opposition was manifested by Peoria and St. Louis parties. One peculiarity of the discussion was the claim advanced by each distiller that his town and his distillery could manufacture goods for less money than any other in, the trade. After a two days' debate, it was resolved that a committee consisting of fi. B. Miller of Chicago, J. W. Goff and D. Holterhoff of Cincinnati, George T. Stagg of St. Louis, and Simon Kidudif of Peoris, be appointed to correspond with distillers throughout the country to ascertain their views as to the feasibility of the pool, and obtain from the Department at Washington all the statistics possible regarding the production and consumption of the ardent. The Chicago delectates entertain some hope that the scheme can be put through successfully; and one of them was so enthusiastic over it that he yesterday proposed on Change that the distillers of this city take immediate steps to form a pool, keeping up the present production at a decreased expense account. Not action, however, was taken, and it is not likely that any will be until the Committee have heard from the Treasury Department and the country distillers.

RELIGIOUS.

NOON PRATER MEETING. At the noon prayer meeting yesterday the attendance was a greater compliment to the weather than to the revival. Maj. Whittle led. and Mr. McGranahan took charge of the vocal exercises. The opening hymn, "'Tis the promise of God, full salvation to bring," was followed by the reading of the requests for special prayer by the Rev. Mr. Davis. Mr. Hemmingway led in prayer, and after the hymn "Pull for shore, sailors," Maj. Whittle took up the lesson from the Sixth of Romans, but,

THE SNOW. TESTERDAY'S ABOMINABLE WEATHER. Early in the season THE TRIBUKE fell into what is now manifestly an error of noticing the winter, and the winter, like unto many a tradesman, has is now manifestly aperition was sent to judge Wallace by the County Agent, in which he stated that it would be for the beneat of Mrs. Gunderjahn and the community if she were confined in the County or State Insane Asylum. County-Physician Holden also recrifted that she was insane. The Sheriff's heart was touched by the appeal made to him by the presoner, who talked as rationally as any sare person. and who asserted that her detention was the asserted that her detention was the assist of a deeply-laid plot on the part of her husband to get rid of her and live with another woman. She was the mother of six small children, and her husband was the owner of their home and her husband was the owner of their home and her husband was the owner of their home and her husband was the owner of their home and her husband was the owner of their home and her husband was the owner yesterday morning at the County Court and stanel examination. Mrs. Spring had come with its olue and white, and the shadow of the cerulean akkee fell soft on the orange-blossoms that perfumed all the air. Men spoke tenderly of the deadwinter that had gone into its grave, and strated forth welcoming hands to the shadow of the cerulean akkee fell soft on the orange-blossoms that perfumed all the air. Men spoke tenderly of the deadwinter that had gone into its grave, and strated forth welcoming hands to the small propose of the county propose and other county extereday morning, accompanied by Dr. F. M. Wilder, who had attendable the confidence of The Tributal. As a nativaril result, this paper must, in the interests of its many readers, repudiate the winter allusions thereto. Yesterday was a calm, gritle, ethereal mildness. There was no snow, gritle, ethereal mildness. There was no s

dragged forth, and parasols went up unparalleled per cent. The summer cars were out on all the roads. On the tramways to the watering-places the trains were everywhere. Whisky was abandoned, and ginger-beer and sods were the drinks. The spring fewer drove out the scarlet.

And after looking upon this promise of summer, the writer shook off his ulster and fur cap, and indited the foregoing infernal facts.

The weather did not materially interfere with he railroads. It was severes in this city, and did not extend far out in any direction. The incoming trains were mostly on time. There was a severe snow-storm in lowa Wednesday, a regular bilizzard, which interfered with the running of trains in that section, but yesterday the storm had subsided, and trains were running regular. Some trouble was experienced along the Burlington and Rock Island Roads from the alect and fee which covered the telegraph wires, and which in some places was so heavy as to break them down. Gangs of men had to be employed to free the wires from their covering.

THE CITY-HALL.

The bill for coal issued at the West Side Pumping Works during the month of February is \$2,280 for 413 tons.

Bad weather seems to have a depressing effect upon city business. Yesterday visitors at the City-Hall were few and far between, and there was nothing stirring in official circles.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,244 from the Water Department, \$271 from miscellaneous sources, and \$11,921.61 from the City-Collector. The last amount is money collected on the assessment for improving North Haisted street.

the assessment for improving North Haisted street.

The Superintendent of Buildings has received a letter from H. G. Powers, guardian of the Kingsley estate, stating that he would avail himself of the suggestions of the Superintendent in regard to the New Chicago Theatre, as to a stand-pipe on the outside of the theatre, hydrants on the stage, plantering, etg. The lessee is covering all exposed woodwork, together with the flys in the fly-gallery, with the preparation exhibited and approved by the Fire Marshal and underwriters.

. Fire Marshal and underwriters.

New cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday at Nos. 81 Wilson, 416 Superior, 110 Eleventh, 382 West Harrison, 71 Dixon, 13 Cleaver, southest corner of Blue Island avenue and Lincon street, and Rockwell, near Thompson street. The South Division Medical Inspector, Dr. Sawyer, reported yesterday upon the cases now under his notice. He says they are all doing as well as could be desired. He visited fifte en cases, and finds three houses requiring disinfection by the Department, and one family in need of relief, medicine, disinfectants, etc.

The city has always paid strict attention to the condition of the sewers, and, since there has arisen trouble from sewer-gas, the sewers in the seemingly infected neighborhoods have been looked into and "flushed" with unusual care. Near the Matteson House, where a local disorder of some magnitude was noticed, it was found that the city's sewers—that is, those in the street—were in good condition, and that the trouble arose from defects in the drains and pipes leading into the street-sewer, for which defects the city was in no way responsible. In other localities where the blood-poisoning sewer-gas has been escaping and giving rise to disease, it is thought that the same defects exist.

A diligent officer of the Health Department has prepared the following table, which shows the number of deaths from scarlet fever each month for the past year, and the total number of deaths

Total .....

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The storm yesterday kept the Commissioners indoors, hence the day was exceedingly dull. The Collector for the Town of Lemont turned \$300 over to the County Treasury yesterday. Frank Cunningham, of 'the Sheriff's office, con-

person who stole his horse and bury. W. L. Kline and Martin Casey are locked up at

the West Madison Street Station, charged with the larceny of some carpenter's tools and some wearing apparel from Mrs. Farrell, of No. 221 Desplaines Detective Long last evening ran across a fellow, giving the name of John Burt, who was trying to dispose of a silver watch and chain and a railroad

ticket, both of which had evidently been stolen. The owner is wanted at the Armory. Frank McTuskey. John Webber, and John Sanders, the thieves captured some weeks ago in Louis La Houte's den on Pacific avenue by Officers Leonard and Bonfield, who wanted them for several burglaries in the Twenty-second street district, were before Justice Pollak yesterday upon a change of venue, and were sent to the Criminal Court in \$500 bonds each.

Court in \$500 bonds each.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: John Keal, shooting Gus Anderson. \$5.000 to the 10th inst.; Hiram Bickford. Alexander Kennedy, and G. W. Goodrich, swindling Michael Fencell. of No. 92 Front street, out of. \$28 for snide lewelry, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Lyman D. Smith, and Charles Williams, cappers for the inetitution, \$20 or thirty days each; Annie Smith and Ellen McCabe, drunk, thirty days each.

and Ellen McCabe, drunk, thirty days each.

This is the way confidence men and vagrants escape the ricors of the law. Wednesday afternoon Dan Scribner, one of the most noted "con" men in this section, was to have come before Justice Pollak, but the case was continued until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The officers were just three minutes late, but Scribner's bondsman, James Fizzimmons, had already appeared, plended cuilty for his man, and had been fined the paltry sum of \$5. All this because Dan was afraid of being enapped up on an old execution if he appeared in court while the officers were there.

SULLIVAN.

Mr. Storrs Concluded His Argument During the Forenoon,

And Col. Van Arman Began the Closing Speech for the Prosecution.

He Will Conclude To-Day, and the Case Will Go to the Jury.

The interest of the Isdies who have attended the trial of Alexander Sullivan was not sufficiently absorbing to cause them to venture out in the storm yesterday morning, and consequently the sex was but sparsely represented at the forenoon session. Their absence, however, did not diminish the attendance, since the places reserved for them were given up to men, who doubtless prayed, if they ever do such a thing, that the snow might continue to fall until Saturday night. They were sad at 2 o'clock, for the ladies made their appearance again, and at the afternoon session both galleries, the jurors' benches, and most of the space inside the bar were packed with "angels." Only a few of the "lords" were let into the room.

leries, the jurors' benches, and most of the space inside the bar were packed with "angels." Only a few of the "lords" were let into the room.

MR. STORRS resumed his argument for the defense. He had traced the day before the case from its commencement down to the interview between Sullivan and Hanford in front of the latter's house, and searched for the intention which inspired it, and he thought the jury would agree with him in saying that down to that time none had been discovered which, even from a moral standpoint, made Sullivan amenable to punishment. The interview was an appealing one, conducted in a quiet manner, almost passionless, winding up with the denunciatory phrase, "You are a dog,"—used after the cold and flat refusal of Hanford to furnish any retraction or to give any satisfaction for the wrong he had inflicted, or to aid Sullivan in his efforts to suppress the article. There was not one single syllable or scintilla of proof at all reliable in its character that in the conflict which ensued Sullivan was the aggressor. The words, "You are a dog," were not an assault,—did not make Sullivan the aggressor. He had a legal gight to use that language. It had nevertheless been assumed, inthe absence of proof and without proof, that Sullivan struck the first blow. Nothing in the evidence justified such a conclusion. So far as the great mass of proof was concerned, it established beyond all controversy that when the physical conflict began no one could tell who began it. As soon as "You are a dog" was uttered the record showed that the hands of both were immediately lifted for the purpose of attack or defense. The assertion that Sullivan knocked Hanford down was ridiculously false. Mr. Storrs quoted testimony to show that it was untrue. As to the gouging theory, it was brought into the case to show that, in the contest, Sullivan had testified to no such thing. The evidence showed that, preceding the knock-down, if it occurred, there was a scuffle between the parties, in which the degree of assault was en and jumped out of the carriage and exclaimed,
"Alec, don't get into a street brawl." McMuller "Alec, don't get into a street brawl." McMullen seized Sullivan by the neck and held him tight. Hanford immediately rose to his feet, confronted Mrs. Sullivan in a hostile and threatening attitude, assaulted her, and inflicted upon her a blow, and struck another which alighted on Fiprence Sullivan, and poised himself for another blow, and started toward the accused, with his hands uplifted and sist cienched, all enraged. Immediately as he approached, McMullen drew his arm still more tightly around Sullivan's neck, until he was absolutely throtted.

and state elected. If emerged.

The Collector for the Town of Lemont turned
\$300 over to the County Forest or to the Sporting office, continues to mend, and he is expected to be out in a few days.

The Court-House contractors will meet this after the contractors will meet this after the contractors will meet this after the contractors will meet the after the analysis of the after the con

tears to the eyes of many women.

After recess,
MR. VAN ARMAN

closed for the prosecution. He first alluded to the fact that counsel for the defense seemed to be not quite satisfied with the propriety of his being in the case, and especially with the State's Attorney being aided by any one. As curiosity, even when pertinent, was a tantalizing sort of passion, he felt bound to relieve the gentleman (Hynes), and would say that he was retained by the Public Prosecutor to assist him, and, if he ever got any pay, he would be frank and tell him exactly where he got it. He had other functions besides that of a lawyer. Having erected his home in Chicago, and intending to remain here until his last day, as a citizen he had the same interest in the execution of the law that protected society as men of all other occupations. Only by enforcing the laws could property and life be protected. History taugut that nothing but stern and unvarying punishment could restrain the passion which, with many good qualities, dwelt in the hearts of men. When a man was stricken down in the presence of his wife and children, the speaker could not be indifferent to the result. Early in the case an apprehension was expressed that the rights of the defendant would suffer on account of his nationality and religion; and the same apprehension was intimated later. Was there any ground for it? He had gotten public positions when armless and legless soldiers could get none, and had been dandled in the laps of prominent men wherever he had lived. This anticipation of hostility and prejudice on account of extraction and religion was a sham and a pretense. Murder was not only the most terrible crime a man was capable of committing against another, but the deepest wrom he could inflict upon society. It had wen stated by counsel as a private grievance. Was there any sense in such talk? Did the law of Illinois so treat it, as something in which the public had no concern? When Hanford was shot down a feeling of horror ran through the community. It was stre

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The will be a Gospi-meeting in Parwell Hall the version of control of the contro

passionless that he allowed him to live one hour after he heard of the article. Sullivan was AS MILD A MAN AS EVER SUME A SHIP OR GUT

after he heard of the article. Sullivan was
after he heard of the article. Sullivan was
AS MILD A MAN AS EVER SURK A SHIP OR CUT
A THBOAT.

[Slight applause and smiles, which were quickly
suppressed by the baillifs.] It had been said that
the man who slandered a woman could be legally
killed. If so, they should acquit Sullivan. But
the question for them to determine was, whether
elander was punishable with death. He reviewed
the article, saying that the defense had nroven a
portion of it to be true by their own witnesses.
Mrs. Sullivan was an editress and published her
views, and when women entered the field of journalism, they themselves mant expect to be discussed. Putting the worst light upon the communication, letting it be false, was there a man on
the jury; if his wife was referred to, who would
have felt it necessary to do anything whatever
about it? A man of common sense would have done
nothing. Sullivan had no right to expect that his
wife, occupying the position she did, would be
screened from observation and remark,—would not
receive the notice that people who edit newspapers
daily received. He had no right to make an ass of
himself and undertake to punish every
man who said anything about her in
her capacity as an oditress. There was
nothing anyhow in the paper which could be construed even by implication into a questioning of
her chastity. If the libel, conceding it to be such,
did not justify the killing, what had it to do with
the case? Inasmuch as, after coolly talking with
his wife about it, he determined upon a course,
and hadn't the slighest idea of killing Hanford,
what had the article to do with the case? The
inquiry before then was, what caused the death of
Hanford's Sullivan's particular errand to the house
was of no importance, if he did not go there for a
felonious purpose. He had obtained in the extract
from the paper he got from the Funez reporter
everything that related to his wife, and it was that
he asked Hanford to retract. The defense had
tried Hanford, and, according to

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NOT GUILTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Curcaso, March 8.—Please correct the statement in your paper of the 7th inst. charging me with being one of the gang who committed the robbery at the residence of A. S. Seeley, Esq. I was never connected with this or any other robbery in my life, neither was I connected with any gang. The only person of the suspected parties I was acquainted with was Woodruff, whom I had not seen for seven years until three weeks are, and never quainted with was Woodruff, whom I had not seen for seven years until three weeks ago, and never knew him to be either a thief or a robber. I am a Christian, and willing to aid in the conversion of any young man, but am not a member of the Y. M. C. A., and never made any such statement. On Thesday i was at work at the Dime Savings Bank, on Clark staget, up to within half an hour of the time I was arcested, and was on my way to dinner when I mot Woodruff and Griffith, and had been in their company but a few minutes when the arrest was made. I was discharged from custody to-day, having proved myself to be innocent of any crime. Yours respectfully,

SENATOR BLAINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March S.—A meeting should be called for to-morrow evening by the citizens of Chicago to give expression to their views upon the course of Messre. Blaine & Co. in insulting and attempting to buildoze the Administration. New York has already spoken. Chicago should not be behind New York in this matter. Messre. Blaine & Co. should be told, in terms not to be misunderstood, that their action in attempting to thwart and obstruct the Executive branch of the Government because the President will not allow himself to be made a tool of in their interest has gone quite far enough.

REFUBLICAN. SENATOR BLAINE.

THE CANINE NUISANCE. To the Editor of The Tribune. LAKE VIEW, March 8.—Why is not the law lenforced for muzzling dogs in suburban towns as well as in the city? We would suggest that the Lake View police carry some "cold meat" round in the vicinity of Wellington street, where there are some dozens of these poor, starved brates who attack passers by like woives, and are a nuisance to the reighborhood.

was met with the usual reply, we've got the Times, but The Tribunes are all out." I came to my lodgings in as bad a humor as an average buildozing Democrat of the period, because I was forced to buy the Times.

The moment I open it an effluvium of bad breath is emitted. I attempt to read the current events of the day, but find them so crippled, perverted, and poisoned that I involuntarily pass my hand before my face as one would when the fumes and smoke of a bad eigar interferes with the freedom of the eyes, and the effort is made to brush them away. I am disposed to be liberal and amiable, but from various spirits of this sheet, I express the sentiments of every loyal, unprejudiced mind in saying it is the most villalnous perverter of truth, boiling with vehom and hate, and, demonlike, spreading hate and discord.

"I am not mad, but speak the words of truth and soberness," and desire to raise the inquiry with news-dealers why this state of things constantly exists.

with news-dealers why this state of things constantly exists.

Some weeks ago I happened at the Town of El Paso, where, after the arrival of the train, I made an effort to get THE TRIBUNE. It was Saturday; none could be obtained. My business led to Chenoa, and there I was met by the usual reply, "Times, but no TRIBUNE." On I went to Fairbury, inquired of newsboys, "Times—TRIBUNES all gone." Rushed to the Post-Office news-room, where I met the same reply.

I do not desire to be verbose, but only to be sufficiently definite as to impress the inquiry upon dealers. If the responsibility does not rest with them, or whether there is an effort to force the community to buy the Times, whether they want it or not.

the community to buy the Times, whether they want it or not.

Having said this much upon the existence of a palpable fact. I may be permitted to follow the sequence with a few words of philosophical hints about literal literary bolting-machines.

The natural association of the individual with the body politic presents the importance of the correctness with which passing events are given by the press, and the results of transformations and perversions.

Present Administration.

Reduction of the Board of Public Works Estimates-The Water Fund.

Now that the appropriation bill has been finally disposed of, it is practicable to make a comparison between the amounts of money which the tax-payers will be called upon to pay this year, and those which were demanded of them under the last Administration. The comparison is a very striking one, and illustrates better than columns of words the recklessness and extravagance that prevailed two years ago, which brought the city to the verge of financial ruin and would have sent it whirling into the abyes but for the result of the election list apring, putting as it did into the Mayor's chair and the Council Chamber men who have fought persistently for economy and retrenchment. The following table shows in a condensed form the the appropriations for the facal year from April, 1876, for the remaining nine months of 1876, and for 1877. The appropriations for 1875 and 1876 were made by the Colvin Administrations that for 1877 by the Reform Council, elected in May of 1876. Following are

Judgments...
Entertaining official
visitors
Evening schools...
Fire Department ...
Gen'l Sinking Fund...
Health Department ...
House of Correction. 15,000 25,000 80,417 575,000 14,200 2,500 1,000 15,000 40,000 78,850 400,000 8,000 2,500 5,500 1,500 15,000 50,000 115,000 800,000 ublic Library... 

1,500 appropriations which it would have been out or the power of the taxpayers to meet. The following table gives the estimates of THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE LAST

28,000 bridges
Bridge repairs.
Bridge tenders salaries
washington stress
tunnel.
LaSalie street tunnel
Pounds
Public buildings.
Public parks.
Salaries 37,962 30,840 42,100 2,500 4,000 700 15,589 32,800 16,300 8,400 5,000 2,000 700 12,295 39,800 11,887 4,494 500 2,000 10,300 20,569 5,193 5,220 500 Office expense.
Drinking fountains.
Cleaning North
Branch. 100,000 139,908 3,000 200,000 300,000 175,000 128,600 1,500 30,000 441,000 300,000 12,000 79.26 277, 530 294, 973 258, 913 194,984 503 58,944 18,134 1,500 195,984 183, 470

.\$2,301,515 \$1,920,979 \$1,235,141 Total..... THE WATER FUND The following figures give the receipts and expenditures of the water fund for the years 1874 and 1876: Income from water rents.

Surplus of works for 1874....

Surplus of works for 1874.

Income from water rents. 2.

Expendfures—
Interest on bonds.

Running North Side Fumping—
Works.

Running West Side Fumping—
Works.

General repairs of works.

Sept. 3255

General repairs of works.

Total.

Total.

S596, 530

Surplus of works for 1878.

S227, 132

It will be seen that, while the receipts have in-

ministration has reduced the running expenses \$100,000.

The city election to be held next month will decide whether that policy which has accomplished the results given above shall be continued by the election of good men, or whether the citizens will neglect their duty at the polis, and allow things to drift back into the extravagant and runous methods of two years ago.

W. K. ROGERS AND MRS. HAYES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 8.—W. K. Rogers, the Private Secretary of President Hayes, is a thoroughly educated gentleman, who graduated with Mr. Hayes at Gambier College, Ohio. Mr.

oughly educated gentleman, who graduated with Mr. Hayes at Gambier College, Ohio. Mr. R. subsequently studied for and became a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was called as Rector to the church in Steubenville, O. His health became bad, and his throat prevented him from preaching, and he resigned, left that service, and removed to Minnesota. At Steubenville he married the daughter of Dr. John Andrews, so long President of the Board of Control of the Banks of Ohio.

With Mr. Hayes, Mr. R. has been as a brother. He is one of the most reliable of men, and just such a cultivated and reliable man as the President needs to hold the place of confidential and Private Secretary.—a place which, in Mr. R's hands, will never be abused for private interest.

MRS. HAYES.

The criticism of the Cincinnati Gazette on the dress of the wife of the President will be read by all who have known her with great surprise. In education, association, appearance, style, Mrs. H. is in all respects a lady. As girl and wife she has always been known for simpuicity of dress, cordiality of manners, home unostentation, without a particle of show, and loving home and home duties rather than parties and outdoor life. In all the varied associations Mrs. H. has had with her husband as lawyer, General of the army, Representative in Congress, Governor (three times) of Ohio, she has never made anything but friends with those who came in contact with her. The love for her has been unbounded. She has appeared always in an unostentations dress, just as she is described in the inauguration celebration. No one can approach Mrs. Hayes without admiration of her appearance and character. No one need expect any display inconsistent with all her previous life. C. J. W.

off the Duchess' jewels, valued Among the jewels was a necklace and rubies which the Queen had Duchess, who was one of the briher Majesty's marriage. At half-pa servant pussed along the corridor a servant pussed along the corridor appearance of anything worse. her majess, a servant pussed along the corridor, an appearance of anything wrong. An another servant found the door fast gave the alarm, whereupon an enforced, and the room was then dishave been ransacked.

MR. HAYES ABOVE PARTY CONSIDERATION.

To the Enter of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, March 8.—The sudden departure of Mr. Hayes from the iron regime of a Presidential placeman has lifted him into a dignity no less than the placeman has lifted him into a dignity no less than the placeman has lifted him into a dignity no less than the property of the propert pecoming to him as a man than gratifying nation at large. All sections heartly re with God-speeds to his noble efforts above party lines and look upon the country as identical in interests in all its parts. That he will not sacrifice truth or jun any section to material entered in any section to material prosperity we have the earnest gage of unstained Christian profession and widely-known honest career. His very fearlessness bespeak the Christian knight ams pewr, some douts. Calmily conscions of the great difficulties that beset his new policy, be unhesitatingly uses his own decretion in the selection of his Cabbet, and well may the thrill of pride in the American heart be pardoned as we inspect the roll of Cabinet names. North, East, South, and West has given of her best. Not one of these gentlemen have ever trailed the official robe in the mire of place-husting, and they make an illustrious setting for the noblest official in the wide world,—an American President. Around him is drawn a cordon that faction itself cannet loosen,—the prayers of the good,—and, thank God! our country, in all her heterogenity, is thickly apiked with God-fearing men and wonen, who will daily bear to the footstool of their country's God supplications for their country's God supplications for their country.

CEMP OF ALL ORDER

GEMS OF ALL ODORS Dr. Price's performes are prepare that gives the natural fragrance They are the gems of all odors.

Grape-Fed Hogs.

They have been experimenting in California in raising hogs upon grapes. Mr. Joseph P. Dow publishes in the Russian River Flow an account of his experience in feeding a single porter. He turned the animal into his vineyard with a weight of 160 pounds, and it remained there twenty-seven days, having nothing to eat during that time except the finest grapes, such as Flame, Tokay, Black Hamburg, and Muscat. It was then slaughtered, and weighted 160 pounds not, equal to 203 pounds gross, showing a gain of forty-three pounds gross, or one and a haff pounds per day.

DEATHS.

HAWTIN—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Hawtin will take place from her late residence, 63 Elizabeth-st., to-day at 2 p. m.

HENNESY—March 8, of scarlet fever, Cathermo Hennesy, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 7 Sholto-st., Saturday, March 10, by cars to Caivary. Friends are invited to attend.

ROTHSCHILD—In this city at his residence, 107 Rhodes-av., March 7, Leopold Rothschild, aged 52 years.

Funeral from residence Friday, 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Hoseshill.

EW Baltimore and New York papers please copy.

SMITH—In this city, March 7, Nellie Grace,

Solve S. M., by carriages to Rosehill.

EF Baltimore and New York papers please copy.

SMITH—In this city, March 7, Nellis Grace,
youngest daughter of Owen and Agnes D. Smith,
aged 8 months and 11 days.

Funeral from No. 76 Meridian—st., to-day (Friday) at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to Graceland Cemetery
by carriages.

EF Toronto (Can.) papers please copy.

WINN—At his residence, Cincinnati, O., March
7, J. A. Winn, formerly of this city, aged 44 years
and 9 days.

DUNNE—March 8, Agnes Torcease Dunne, dassh.

months.

Puneral from residence, 81 Twenty-sixth-st.,
Priday, March 9, at 11 o'clock, by care to Calvary
Cometery.

my, aged 3 years, only son of Thomas F. and Stasia Collins.

Stasia Collins.

Funeral to-day by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
Funeral services of the late James Owen, Saturday, March 10, at 2 p. m., from 1785 Wabsh-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

BRUNOCK—March 8, James Brunock, of apoplex, aged 58 years and 6 months.
Fineral from his late residence, 147 Ruron-st., on Saturday, March 10, by carriages to the Churck of the Holy Name, and thence to Calvary.

JACOBSON—On the 6th inst., at Jefferson, Ill., Erasimus Jacobson, in his 54th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 46 Superior-st., Saturday morning, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CILKE—On Feb. 21, at his residence in Hanover Township, Cook County, Ill., Fred Cilke, in the 33d year of his age.

Township, Cook County, Ill., Fred Cilke, in the 33d year of his age. STEWART—March 8, at 412 State-st., of scarlet fever, Willie, only son of William and Mary Stew-art, aged 2 years and 1 month. Funeral by cars to Calvary, Friday, March 9, at 1 o'clock.

MEDICAL. Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies. The standard remedies for all diseases of the lung-are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Sca Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenek, of Ph

of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter is the lungs: nature throws it off by an easy expecteration, for when the phiegm or matter is ripe a slight court will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lungs be-

will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lung begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tooic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstractions, relax the gail bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the direction by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists through out the country.

NINTH WARD. There will be a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club at the Parker House, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., Saturday night, at 8 o'clock to take action in regard to the West Town election and other matters of importance. A full standance requested.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AT AUCTION,
Priday afternoon, March 9, at 2:30 o'clock, at Bution
& Co. 's Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Saturday, March 10, at 9:30 a. m., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-87. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Our Regular Friday's Sale, MARCH 9, AT 9:30 A. M. Buyers will find the largest stock in the city AT AUCTION. New Parlor Suits,

New Chamber Sets.

A full line Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Chalrs, General Household Goods, Plated Ware, General Merchandise.

RLISON, POMERDY & CO. At 139 & 141 North Halsted-st

SATURDAY MORNING, March 10, at 100's Furniture of Boarding-House, 20 ROOMS, Bodding, Crockery, Stores, &c., &c., Assets. CONFECTIONERY.

VOLUME X

This day we ten new style large variety meres from w make to order Pantaloons for

HAND-SEWED \$7.00 per

BOSTON SQUARE-DI WILLOUGHBY, HII

Corner Clark and M Rubber Boots AT THE LI REMOVA

No.114 DEARBO PIANOS.

PRIGHT PL SQUARE PLA

HATS.

PARKER & T HAT ESTABLISHME PALMER HO The "Amidon" Dress Ho way" Dress Hat, Elega sirable Styles in Busi best stock of Boys' Hats

Prices always Low. PINANCIAL. DIM SAVINGS
Chartered by the
105 CLARK-ST 105 CLARK-ST

7 PER CE Loans of \$20,000 and upwards a here, decision at once; \$4,000 at 8; \$ SCUDDDER & MASON, 107-1 MONEY TO

TO RENT. **Business Rooms** No the second floor of building op Rouns. "C. O. D." Clothier. 18 TO REI

Second and third floors of State-st.—dimensions 36x136 HILGER, JENKINS FOR RE Two lots in Green's South Branch Caro, foot of Loomis-st., river fr. Reliver tracks on each loc. Inquire CHARI American E

DOCK TO I 40,000 SUPERFICE

OPTICAL INSTRUM BIGHT PRIMES

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